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## Sony's American Dream Turns Sour Japanese Company Admits Defeat in Hollywood Adventure

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — After months of optimistic statements, Sony Corp. on Thursday became the latest Japanese company to acknowledge serious problems with a landmark American investment, announcing that it was taking \$3.2 billion in write-offs and losses on the Hollywood studios it acquired just five years ago.

Sony said that because of poor box office results, a wave of executive resignations and rising costs, it could never hope to recover its investment in the studios, Columbia Pictures and TriStar Pictures, and was writing off \$2.7 billion of their value.

"If we didn't do it once and for all now, we would continue to face losses on our entertainment business," said Tsunao Hashimoto, executive deputy president of Sony.

Sony also said that in the three months from July 1 through Sept. 30 the studios suffered \$510 million in additional losses because of the cancellation of movies under development, the settlement of lawsuits and the payment of huge sums to the executives who were departing. Sony added:

ed that it had no choice but to sink even more money into the studios if it ever hoped to make them profitable.

It was a humbling admission for Sony and a stark symbol of the reversal of fortunes for corporate Japan. Sony, known for its innovative exports like the Walkman and the video camcorder, had headed the list of Japanese companies that poured money into the United States until a few years ago.

When Sony paid \$3.4 billion for Columbia Pictures in late 1989, Americans had feared that these overwhelmingly competitive companies, the engines behind Japan's huge trade surpluses, were taking control of the cream of the American economy. The anxieties grew when, shortly after, Mitsubishi Estate Co. bought control of Rockefeller Center in New York City and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. acquired MCA Inc., which owns Universal Pictures.

The flood of investments, which included other trophies like Firestone Inc. and the Tiffany Building, eased after 1991, when the Japanese economy fell into a deep recession. Now, time has borne out those who had argued all along that many

of the Japanese companies had overpaid for what were, in many instances, ill-considered investments.

Earlier this week, it was disclosed that Mitsubishi Estate and its partners may be about to default on the mortgage on Rockefeller Center. (Page 17)

Several weeks earlier, the American executives of MCA, which is profitable, reportedly threatened to quit and leave the company rudderless if Matsushita did not either sell them the company back or grant them autonomy.

Other Japanese companies in financial distress have been forced to unload well-known properties at big losses, from the Pebble Beach golf club in California to prestigious hotels in Hawaii.

Sony, however, had always considered itself a cut above, with its innovative electronic gadgets and flair for garnering favorable publicity. The acquisition of the studios was seen as a bold attempt to marry Sony's expertise in producing electronic hardware with the product that ran on the video tape players and CD players. Sony also acquired record and television

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FORE! — President Bill Clinton teeing off Thursday at a golf club in Hawaii, where he will spend a few days before returning to Washington from the meeting of Pacific Rim nations he attended in Jakarta this week.

## War on Kurds Strains Turks' Ties to Allies

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ANKARA — As Turkey's war with Kurdish separatists has become ever more violent and uncompromising, the government has faced a predicament: the more it succeeds, by its own accounts, the more it loses the tolerance of the United States and other Western allies concerned about its increasingly harsh tactics.

Now, the rift is deeper than ever.

The Turkish military says that this year it has killed more than 3,000 guerrillas from the separatist Kurdish Workers Party, more than in any other comparable period in a decade of fighting that has now claimed at least 13,000 lives, including several thousand civilians.

Backing its troops with helicopter gunships and warplanes made in the United States, it has deployed more than 220,000

soldiers — nearly half the army — in the biggest campaign of a war against guerrillas numbering fewer than 20,000. And it has embarked on an effort to deny the insurgents supplies and support as winter sets in, boping to starve, freeze and hound them into defeat.

The price, though, has been an unusual restriction on American military aid to this NATO ally, reflecting worries in Washington and elsewhere in the West over the jailing of elected Kurdish legislators and over reports that military tactics include a campaign to depopulate Kurdish regions through the forced evacuation, and sometimes torching of hundreds of remote villages.

But the Turkish campaign is under way in a country that regards itself as a Western-looking democracy and, increasingly, the strains between those principles and

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## Massacre in a Rwanda Village Shows Violence Was Organized

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

NYAKIZU, Rwanda — The lush, green rolling hills are lifeless. Square, mud-wall houses are abandoned. No one is working in the terraced fields. The only sounds are the slight rustle of leaves and an occasional bird. It is the silence of death.

Many of the former inhabitants were Tutsi, slaughtered in April. Other now-empty houses belonged to the Hutu "killers," as a current resident, herself a Hutu, described them, or to the killers' relatives. They have not dared come back.

Before the killing began, more than 50,000 people lived in this commune in southern Rwanda, on the

border with Burundi. Now there are barely 4,000. The testimony is that it was not random violence that seized this country in April — that the killings were planned, encouraged and commanded by government officials up to the highest levels.

Listening to villagers' accounts of the massacres, one begins to gain some understanding of why so many refugees are afraid to come back, and of why so many people are being picked up by soldiers and thrown in jail on suspicion of complicity in the genocide.

It was not just a few young toughs and uneducated peasants who killed. The guilty cut across the social and economic strata, and the Hutu who fled to Zaire

and Burundi are afraid that if they return, they will be killed in reprisal by the new Tutsi-dominated front that now runs the country.

In this community, a mob led by the mayor, encouraged by the president, assisted by soldiers, killed 4,000 to 5,000 people, the villagers said. Most of their remains are in mass graves; the dirt of the parish grounds is littered with bleached bits of human bones.

The people of Nyakizu say they first began to fear when they saw smoke from houses being burned on the hills to the north, and Tutsi from those areas started fleeing to Nyakizu for safety.

Residents, Hutu and Tutsi, went to the mayor to ask what could be done to prevent killing in Nyakizu. He

told them that the problems in other communes were being caused by the Interahamwe, the governing party's militia, and that they did not have to worry because those kinds of militants did not exist in his commune.

Then on the evening of April 14, Mayor Lasidias Nitaganzwa gathered some of his confidants in his office.

"The killing began the next morning," said Agathe Mukabugabo, a teacher, sitting on the steps of the church where she had been baptized and where bunting started flying to Nyakizu for safety.

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what could be done to prevent killing in Nyakizu. He

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## No More Votes Of Confidence On Italy Budget

Reuters

ROME — A top aide to Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi said Thursday that the government would not use more confidence votes to force the 1995 budget through the lower house of Parliament. "I absolutely exclude it," said Luigi Grillo, undersecretary in Mr. Berlusconi's office. The government used the measure three times this week to force pension reforms through the Chamber of Deputies, sparking an outcry from trade unions and raising tension within the coalition.

On Wednesday, Mr. Berlusconi's center-right government easily won two confidence votes called to halt attempts to water down its cost-cutting reforms.

The dispute over the budget and the use of confidence votes to ram legislation through Parliament is threatening to tear apart his ruling alliance with federalists and the extreme right.

Mr. Berlusconi said on Thursday a government collapse would be a disaster for Italy.

"What this country needs at this mo-

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Prime Minister Berlusconi during a press conference in Rome Thursday.

## More Heartening News: Cutting Cholesterol Can Save Lives, Too

By Gina Kolata

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the first time, a study has found that lowering cholesterol

not only reduces the risk of heart attack but also saves lives.

Until now, large studies of cholesterol-lowering drugs have shown that it can reduce deaths from heart attacks but not the overall death rate.

People who lowered their cholesterol levels with drugs died at higher rates of other causes like cancer or violence or suicide. The connection was a mystery, but the numbers sparked a bitter debate over whether cholesterol lowering was worth while.

A new study in Scandinavia, scientists say, emphatically answers that question. The study involved 4,444 men and women

aged 35 to 70 with heart disease who had moderate to high cholesterol levels.

Half took a potent cholesterol-lowering drug, simvastatin, that cut their cholesterol levels by an average 35 percent. The others took a placebo. After following the participants for a median of 5.4 years, the researchers discovered that the death rate in the simvastatin group was 30 percent lower than that in the control group.

These results, coming after 20 years of futile efforts to show that cholesterol-lowering could save lives, is expected to resolve a debate that has divided scientists and confused the public. And it is expected to herald a new emphasis on the aggressive

treatment of high cholesterol levels in people at risk for heart attacks.

Although most doctors do not now prescribe cholesterol-lowering drugs even to those who have already had a heart attack, researchers agreed that will now change.

"This study will change medical practice," said Dr. Michael Brown, a Nobel laureate and a heart-disease researcher at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas.

The study, called the Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study, was sponsored by Merck & Co., the maker of simvastatin, and carried out independently at 94 clinical centers in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

The investigators found that for every 100 people who took simvastatin, nine more would have been expected to die of heart disease, but only four did.

And of the 19 who would have been expected to have bypass surgery or balloon angioplasty, only six required these procedures. And most important, the simvastatin group had no increase in deaths from other causes, like cancer.

The drug has few side effects.

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## Premier Quits In Ireland; Search Starts For Coalition

Abandoned by Partner, Reynolds Avoids Move Forcing New Elections

By James F. Clarity

New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Abandoned by his Labor Party partners in government, Albert Reynolds resigned Thursday as prime minister.

But in a move designed to keep his party, Fianna Fail, in power, Mr. Reynolds did not ask President Mary Robinson to dissolve Parliament and thus left Irish politics in turmoil.

Harry Whelehan, the former attorney general whose appointment as president of the High Court precipitated the government crisis, resigned a few hours later. Mr. Whelehan said he had been the victim of "unjust attacks." But he said he was stepping down because "the judiciary must at all times enjoy total and unquestioned public respect."

Mr. Reynolds ended the 22-month coalition after Labor's leader, Dick Spring, had refused to support him in a vote of confidence. Mr. Spring had attacked Mr. Reynolds for being arrogant and devious in his handling of a much-publicized case involving extradition of a Roman Catholic priest accused, and later convicted, in Northern Ireland, of child molestation.

Together, the two parties, with 99 seats, had ruled the 166-member Parliament with the largest majority, 37 votes, in the 74-year history of the state.

Dissolution of the Parliament would have permitted Mrs. Robinson to authorize a national election before Christmas. But Mr. Reynolds's decision not to ask for it meant that his and other parties were free to try to cobble together a new coalition without an election.

His action was widely considered a drift, if desperate, move that could lead to another Fianna Fail-Labor coalition. It put Mr. Spring, who was deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and whose attacks had forced Mr. Reynolds's resignation, again in the position of kingmaker.

He may now decide to have his party approve as prime minister whoever is chosen by Fianna Fail to replace Mr. Reynolds as party leader. Mr. Spring could also choose to enter a coalition with the largest opposition party, Fine Gael, and other smaller parties, the Progressive Democrats and the Democratic Left. One of the factors that Mr. Spring and the leaders of the other parties will consider is the presumed public opposition to a new election in the weeks before Christmas.

There was no certainty as to how long the politicians would take to resolve the confusion. There is no constitutional limit on how long they may take in trying to form a new coalition government.

Mr. Reynolds is expected to resign on Saturday as party leader. The party is then expected to choose a new leader who would then attempt to become the head of another coalition with Labor.

The leading candidate for this is the 43-year-old finance minister, Bertie Ahern, a professional accountant who has represented a Dublin area since 1977 and has successfully mediated a number of labor disputes and strikes. This would seem to make him acceptable to the Labor Party.

But Labor will want to know how deeply Mr. Ahern was involved in Mr. Reynolds's handling of the extradition case, which has elicited public anger and anxiety that he

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## Kiosk

### Democrats Assail Gingrich Agenda

Democrats said Thursday that parts of Newt Gingrich's conservative agenda smacked of political extremism, and they vowed to resist many of his proposals.

Representative David E. Bonior of Michigan, the House Democratic whip, said that Mr. Gingrich was pushing "an extreme agenda" for the first 100 days of the next Congress and that there would be no "rush to judgment" on it.

Counterattacking on another front, the senior U.S. trade official, Mickey Kantor, expressed his willingness to debate ratification of the global world trade accord with Ross Perot. (Page 5)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down	Down
17.15	0.39%
3828.05	114.31
The Dollar	
New York	Thru. close previous close
DM	1.5525
Pound	1.5719
Yen	98.33
FF	5.3345
	5.324

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF Morocco ..... 12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA Qatar ..... 800 Rials
Egypt	E.P. 5,000 Réunion ..... 11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Gabon	900 CFA Senegal ..... 900 CFA
Greece	300 Dr. Spain ..... 200 PTAS
Italy	

# One Russian Expert's View of Reforms: Wrong Turns Along the Right Path

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — One of Russia's most penetrating democratic voices, Yuri N. Afanasyev, has by his desk a bronze statue of Diogenes, lantern lifted, searching for a single honest man; it is an obvious analogy for these times of moral improvisation in Russia, when so many officials and businessmen are seeking personal advantage to the detriment of a still-weak public spirit.

A handsome man with a wrestler's blocky build, Mr. Afanasyev was one of the stars of Russia's period of *perestroika*, or reorganization. Now 60, a scholar of French history, he was a close colleague of Andrei D. Sakharov's and of other dissident intellectuals like Gavril K. Popov, a former mayor of Moscow.

Mr. Afanasyev began as a devout Communist and an editor of the party journal, *Kommunist*. But in 1988 he became a leader of Memorial, a movement demanding an honest account of Soviet history and especially of Stalin's atrocities.

By 1989, he was an admired deputy in the Soviet Congress, where he was a colleague of Boris N. Yeltsin, now president of Russia. Mr. Afanasyev became a crucial voice in pushing the Soviet president at the time, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, toward a more radical break with the totalitarian, blood-drowned past.

But like Mr. Popov, Mr. Afanasyev has turned his back on politics. And it is not just because he has a new university, the Russian State University for the Humanities, to run, and a new, five-volume history

of Russia in this tumultuous, tawdry century to write and edit.

"Here in this country, at this time, politics is also a biological struggle, and I'm not prepared to enter it," he said. "The present-day structure of power, not just the president but as a whole, is very vulnerable from the moral point of view."

People who call themselves democrats came to power on a platform of fighting privilege and corruption, Mr. Afanasyev said. "But everything that sounded democratic has been uprooted from their practical politics. And it may strike you as strange, but I find it immoral to work with

He said that the expanding presidency, weak central government and strong military-industrial, agricultural, bureaucratic and financial lobbies in Russia create a

structure that probably suits its society, but that it is still essentially predemocratic.

"The basis for democracy in most countries is the middle class, but we've never had them in Russia and don't have them now," he said. "So democracy here begins and ends in our own feelings and ideas but it doesn't have roots in the social structure and economy. That's why it's so shaky and weak."

Five years ago, as the Communist Party was beginning to fracture, millions of people came out into the streets to demonstrate against party abuses or the KGB. "But it was a single moment, a special period that reflected feelings in the society that did not have roots in the economy of the country," Mr. Afanasyev said.

In today's Russia, the people who are middle-income are businessmen crooks

bankers or "bureaucrats who manage to grab a little" for themselves. "But socially, these people can't be the basis of a democracy," he said. Those who represent the middle class in most countries — small shop owners, the intelligentsia and most white-collar workers — now earn little here and are disaffected.

That helps explain the difficulty the democrats have in forming parties that do not merely revolve around strong personalities. "The only real party now is the Communist Party," Mr. Afanasyev said, because it is supported by disappointed retirees and pauperized workers who have seen others grow unimaginably rich.

Mr. Afanasyev is generally gloomy about the implications of the present-day disorder, with academics struggling for dignity while street-smart traders get rich

trading goods on margin or speculating on currency movements.

He also worries about the weakness of the central government and about regional separatism, as well as about Western complicity over Russia's future. Still, he is sure that Russia is moving in the right direction, despite its leaders.

"We will form a traditional middle class," he said. "We will become more like a normal country, even if there is a lot of ugliness on the way."

The two biggest achievements of the new Russia, he said, are a growing normalization of society, giving people a growing stake in government, and, "on a very profound level, the fact that people are really beginning to take responsibility for themselves and their own lives," instead of expecting everything from the state.

## Paris and Moscow to Press U.S. Over Shift on Bosnia Embargo

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France and Russia warned the United States on Thursday that Washington's policy tilt toward Bosnia's Muslims was jeopardizing chances for an international settlement and encouraging a further escalation in fighting that could endanger United Nations peacekeepers and ignite a wider Balkan war.

Still angry at the Clinton administration's decision last week to stop enforcing an arms embargo against Bosnia, foreign ministers from France and Russia said they planned to meet by early December with their counterparts from the United States, Britain and Germany. France and Russia want to determine whether the five-nation contact group should persist in promoting a peace plan that would divide Bosnia

roughly in half between the Serbs and a Muslim-Croat federation.

France's foreign minister, Alain Juppé, speaking after talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, said it was imperative to find out whether the United States still wanted to pursue a political solution backed by the United Nations or whether it wanted to move toward support for the Muslim campaign to reconquer territory lost by force to the Serbs over the last two years.

"This is a central question that needs to be debated and clarified now," Mr. Juppé said. He and Mr. Kozyrev said they would meet Friday with the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, to discuss the impact of the American decision on their peacekeeping forces, which form the largest contingents in the UN humanitarian mission to deliver food and medicine to Bosnian civilians.

The decision last week by the United States to withdraw three ships and aerial reconnaissance planes from the enforcement of a blockade against arms deliveries was criticized by the European allies and Russia as a break with the effort to maintain an international consensus on brokering a peace settlement among Bosnia's warring Serbs, Muslims and Croats.

"If we start to favor one side over another, it will turn into an international disaster because it will lead to a greater regional war," a senior French official said. "If the Americans back the Muslims, the Russians will then help the Serbs, and pretty soon you will find the conflict can no longer be contained."

French military officials say they are convinced that the United States already has been "facilitating" the delivery of arms and uniforms to Bosnian government forces, that aerial intelligence has been passed by

Washington to Bosnia and that "civilian" American advisers not officially affiliated with the U.S. Army have been training the mostly Muslim soldiers.

However, the officials offered no concrete proof to back up their assertions, and the Clinton administration has repeatedly denied that it is breaking the arms embargo or training Bosnian troops.

French and British sources said Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher had sought to mollify the allies' criticism by telling Mr. Hurd and Mr. Juppé that the decision to stop enforcing the embargo was a shrewd political ploy that would have little practical effect on the ground while effectively undercutting congressional attempts to force a unilateral break with the arms embargo.

But the sources said Mr. Christopher had underestimated the psychological impact of the U.S. decision, which has shattered the fragile consensus within the contact group that had kept the major powers from choosing sides in the conflict.

The latest disagreement revealed the underlying tensions among those powers, which the allies say can be traced largely to the refusal of the United States to contribute any of its soldiers to the UN peacekeeping forces on the ground.

Bosnia's Serbs, who control nearly 70 percent of the country, have rejected the partition plan; the Muslim-Croat federation has accepted it. U.S. officials argue that only the threat of a military buildup by the previously outgunned Bosnian government forces will compel the Serbs to make peace.

■ France Is Shrugged Off

The State Department rejected as "divisive" French criticism of the decision to stop enforcing the UN arms embargo on Bosnia. Reuters reported from Washington.

"We have told the French that their criticism is inaccurate and divisive," a spokesman for the department said. He added that "the actions we have taken let us abide by our own law, while remaining part of the alliance looking for ways to end the fighting."

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■ France

Part

## THE AMERICAS /



A couple in Barefoot Bay, near Sebastian, Florida, comforting each other amid the wreckage of their trailer.

## Judge Blocks California Aliens Measure

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Saying it raised "serious" constitutional questions, a federal judge has temporarily restrained California officials from putting into effect key provisions of Proposition 187, the immigration-control measure overwhelmingly approved last week by the state's voters.

Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr. of U.S. District Court here found that the proposition, which would deny most government services to undocumented immigrants, might cause undue hardships and might preempt law enforcement powers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"I find that there is a balance of hardship that tips in favor of the plaintiffs," Judge Byrne said at the end of a two-hour hearing that had been called to hear complaints about the proposition filed by civil rights and immigrant groups.

"There are serious questions," the judge added, "as to due-process violations, liberty interests and also property interests."

The proposition passed by a 3-to-2 margin at the end of an election campaign in which it emerged as the dominant issue. It would cut off schooling and nonemergency health care to undocumented immigrants and would require education and health officials to report to immigration authorities any person known or suspected not to have proper documents.

Immigration officials say California has more undocumented aliens than any other state, and California officials say that providing them government services costs taxpayers more than \$3 billion a year.

While Proposition 187 applies only to California, the impact of its debate and subsequent passage has been felt around the nation, particularly in Washington and in other states that have large numbers of undocumented immigrants.

Leaders of the proposition movement here say they will next try to force Congress to pass stricter immigration controls.

Civil rights groups have vowed to oppose any efforts to spread the Proposition 187 movement. They assert that not only is the measure unconstitutional but also that the anti-immigrant tide in California stems mainly from problems of an economy that is weaker than that of most other states.

"When you win a temporary restraining order, you're well on your way to the bigger victory," said Stephen Yagman, one of the plaintiffs' lawyers. "The requirements for the first are much the same as the requirements for what follows. We've met the first."

Lawyers for the state argued in court on Wednesday that the proposition sought only to solve a problem that the federal government had neglected. They said after the hearing that while the restraining order was in effect, they would work to draw up plans to enforce the provisions of the proposition in case the restraining order was eventually lifted.

## Republicans Won't Convene in N.Y.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — San Diego emerged as the front-runner to hold the 1996 Republican convention after New York was dropped from consideration to punish the city's Republican mayor for supporting a Democrat for governor.

Party sources say San Diego, New Orleans and San Antonio are the remaining cities in the hunt for the August 1996 event — and the millions of dollars it will bring in business to the host city. Democrats have already selected Chicago for their 1996 convention.

Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani threw his political support to Governor Mario M. Cuomo's unsuccessful re-election bid in Nov. 8 elections.

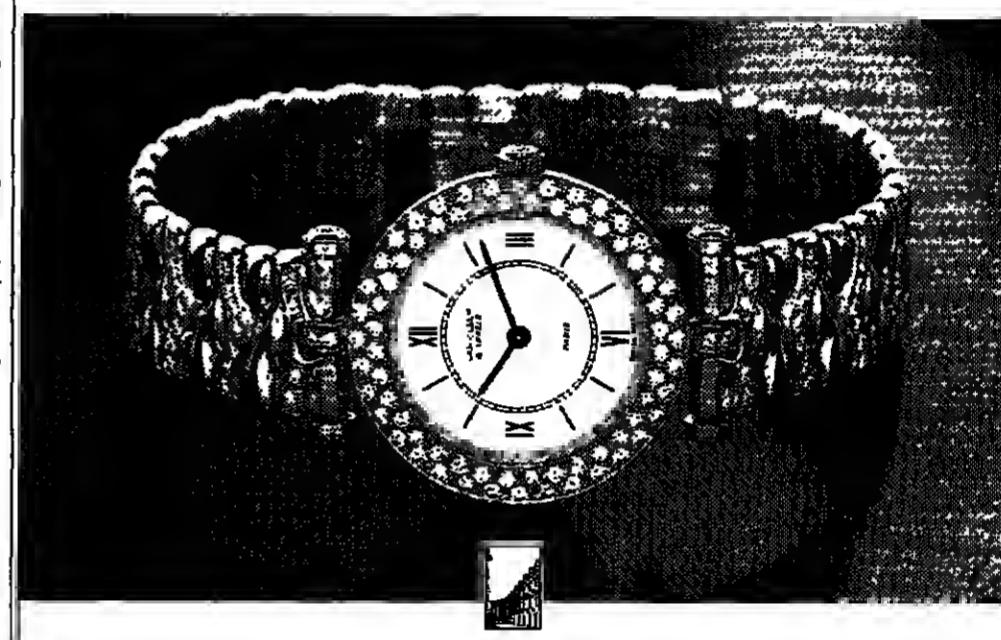
Republican party sources said San Diego was the favorite because Republicans would like to hold the convention in California, which carries

the most electoral votes of any state in presidential elections.

It is not, however, a certainty. San Diego's hall is smaller than the Republicans prefer, and some logistical arrangements still need to be tested. The halls in New Orleans and San Antonio are large enough, but other factors work against those cities.

San Antonio is short of hotel rooms, so many delegates would face long bus rides from outlying areas. And the Republicans held their 1988 convention in New Orleans and many would like to go elsewhere. If a deal cannot be struck with San Diego, however, the party sources said, New Orleans was the probable fallback.

New York was not among the initial bidders for the 1996 convention. But after his victory in the 1993 mayoral race, Mr. Giuliani persuaded the party to consider his city.



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## Storm Ravages Winter Crops in Florida

By Mireya Navarro  
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Heavy rains from a tropical storm have flooded tens of thousands of acres of farmland in Florida and destroyed a large part of its winter crop.

The storm, which earlier in the week left scores dead in Haiti, according to radio reports, swept slowly across southern and central Florida on Wednesday before it moved into the Atlantic Ocean. It gained strength and was upgraded to a hurricane Thursday morning, the National Hurricane Center said.

In Florida, at least four deaths have been reported as a result of the storm.

As state emergency officials began assessing the damage in 40 counties, Governor Lawton Chiles declared a state of emergency for the lower two-thirds of the Florida Peninsula.

Precise estimates of losses were not yet available but vegetable fields in Dade

County south of Miami appeared to have suffered some of the worst flooding and wind damage.

State and federal agriculture officials said virtually everything growing in the area, which provides most of the winter supply of fruits and vegetables for the Eastern seaboard, was lost.

They said consumers were likely to see some shortages of pepper, cucumbers, tomatoes and strawberries, and higher prices.

"If you live in New York City you're going to be paying more for your fruits and vegetables, and you're probably going to be getting them from California and Mexico," said David Holmes, director of the Extension Service in Dade County.

However, officials at the state's Emergency Operations Center in Tallahassee expressed relief.

"It could have been a lot worse," said Mike Rucker, a meteorologist and one of 70 state workers monitoring the storm.

With heavy rain and winds of up to 50 miles an hour, the center of the storm passed near the Florida Keys into the Gulf of Mexico on Tuesday, then turned back and came ashore Wednesday morning through the state's southwest coast by Naples. It had moved on a northeasterly course across the center of the state and out into the Atlantic Ocean by Wednesday night.

In Haiti, radio reports said the death toll from the storm was continuing to rise according to Reuters, but government officials stressed that the figures were estimates.

Radio Tropic said 350 people perished in the floods that followed the weekend's torrential rains, 250 of them in the southern port town of Jacmel. Reuters reported. Other stations gave similar estimates, but the government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide estimated the death toll at 70 to 125.

people who claimed that the 8-foot (2.4-meter) statue violated the First Amendment ban on government establishment of religion.

• Jeremiah W. Pearson, who has headed the space shuttle program for 2½ years, will resign to take on "new challenges and opportunities." His successor as associate administrator for the NASA's Office of Space Flight will be J. Wayne Littles, NASA's chief engineer.

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## Away From Politics

• Twenty people have died since a drug for chronic asthma came on the market in April, many of them apparently because they mistakenly believed the drug would immediately relieve their breathing problems. The drug, Seretent, or salmeterol xinafoate, is effective at preventing asthma attacks, experts agree. But it does not treat severe attacks, because it takes at least 30 minutes to begin working.

• The judge in the O.J. Simpson trial expressed regret for granting a heavily hyped, five-part television interview. Judge Lance A. Ito said he would not have done the interview if he had known it would turn into such a heavily promoted, long-running affair.

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County south of Miami appeared to have suffered some of the worst flooding and wind damage.

Friends in Colorado Springs, where Mr. Duran lived, said that before the shooting he had talked about going to Washington to "take out" the president.

Afterward, the authorities recovered papers from Mr. Duran's pickup truck that men-

tioned killing the president and discussed the distribution of Mr. Duran's possessions after his death.

Some investigators said the case for charging Mr. Duran with attempted assassination was thin because his actions had seemed irrational and unfocused. Videotapes made by passers-by and witness reports

seemed to indicate that Mr. Duran had fired randomly as he moved along a sidewalk and shot through the fence, which is about 50 yards from the White House.

He fired 27 shots, some of which struck the front pillars and a bulletproof upstairs window and shattered a press room window made of ordinary glass.

• An air force judge recommended that charges of dereliction of duty be dismissed against three radar plane officers implicated in the shooting down of two army helicopters over northern Iraq in April. The judge recommended that the charges stand against the senior director of the crew, Captain Jim Wang.

• Cigarette smoking among American adults has fallen to its lowest level since 1941, according to a survey by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The study found per capita consumption at 2,493 this year, down from a peak of 4,345 cigarettes per capita in 1962.

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## Israel-PLO Peace Bid Is Being Undermined by Mistrust

By Clyde Haberman  
*New York Times Service*

JERUSALEM — Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization are struggling to keep their peace talks alive against a backdrop of growing mistrust and acrimony.

Almost every day lately, one side has accused the other of showing bad faith or violating the "declaration of principles" that they signed at the White House in September 1993.

It happened again Thursday.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was quoted by the Israeli press as warning that he would not agree to Palestinian elections until the PLO kept an unfulfilled promise to revoke portions of its charter calling for Israel's destruction.

In turn, a senior Palestinian negotiator, Saeb Erekat, accused Mr. Rabin of looking for excuses to back out of a commitment to redeploy Israeli forces in the territories as a prelude to elections. It was hardly an isolated dispute.

The two sides also fought over a ceremony for new Palestinian security agents held on Tuesday in the West Bank town of Jericho. A videotape

showed participants shouting out claims to cities like Haifa and Ashdod, well inside Israel.

This was a gross violation of the 1993 declaration, the officials charged. Palestinians said the participants were chanting old slogans for want

### NEWS ANALYSIS

of new ones, and accused Israel of exaggerating the incident.

Such episodes show how much both sides remain guided by enmity despite the high expectations generated at the White House 14 months ago.

Besides outlining the shape of the Palestinian autonomy now in force in the Gaza Strip and Jericho, that agreement was supposed to set the two enemies on a new course of mutual confidence and respect. Instead, hostility repeatedly surfaces.

On both sides, leaders say they are committed to negotiations that are to resume later this month on expanding Palestinian self-rule be-

yond Gaza and the Jericho enclave to the entire West Bank. They have already transferred certain powers in the West Bank from the Israeli military government to the Palestinian Authority led by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman.

Education was handed over on Sept. 1, and tourism and welfare this week. Taxation and health are next, supposedly within two weeks.

But the core of the coming talks are plans for Palestinian elections throughout the territories and a companion withdrawal of Israeli forces from West Bank cities and towns.

The issues became more complicated when Mr. Rabin told Israeli reporters, while flying on Wednesday to Los Angeles, that he would now let the elections to the PLO revocation of the Israel-negotiating clauses in its charter. Mr. Arafat promised to annul those clauses when he and Mr. Rabin exchanged letters recognizing each other on Sept. 9, 1993, four days before the White House ceremony.

But the chairman has yet to follow through on his pledge.

His argument is that he does not have enough

supporting votes in the PLO's self-styled legislature, the Palestinian National Council, and there is evidence for that. Since his triumphant return to Gaza in July, he has got progressively weaker, a point acknowledged by Israeli officials.

Now, after months of publicly sympathizing with Mr. Arafat for his troubles, Israel is saying: No more excuses — change the charter.

"We're tired to bear that Yasser Arafat is weak," Economics Minister Shimon Shetreet said. "He signed an agreement. It's time that he finds a way to get everything done."

That is what the Israeli opposition has said for months, but Mr. Rabin ignored it. Why he suddenly has changed his mind — and how resolute he intends to be — is not clear. But Israeli newspapers said he was angered by another incident this week, in which Mr. Arafat, at a ceremony in Gaza, referred to a 1974 decision by the Palestinian National Council to establish a Palestinian authority "on any lands the Israeli enemy withdrew from."

He amended "the Israeli enemy" to "the Israelis." But the damage was done.

## Suicide Aid Is Banned At Catholic Hospitals

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — Euthanasia and assisted suicide must never be allowed at the 1,200 Roman Catholic hospitals and other facilities that make up the largest private health care system in the United States, American bishops said Thursday.

A week after Oregon voters approved physician-assisted suicide, the bishops said the practice could never be morally acceptable and told Catholic institutions not to honor directives that violate the church's moral teaching.

At the same time, in staking out a Catholic position on the issue, the bishops said doctors may give pain medication to terminally ill people even if that indirectly hastens their deaths. And they said patients have the right to forgo extraordinary means for extending life. But, they said, "suicide and euthanasia are never morally acceptable options."

"In cases of considerable moral complicity, the directives reflect the church's teaching while preserving the legitimate freedom which the church provides," Bishop Alfred C. Hughes, chairman of the Doctrine Committee, told the bishops on the final day of their annual meeting.

## Timorese Reject U.S. Passage to Asylum

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — The U.S. Embassy offered Thursday to help find asylum abroad for East Timorese dissidents occupying a section of the embassy grounds, but the protesters remained defiant.

A U.S. Embassy spokeswoman, Pamela Smith, said the embassy had offered the protesters help in leaving for Portugal, which has offered to take them in.

The protesters said they did not plan to leave the embassy grounds until there were talks on the release of the Timorese resistance leader, José Xanana Gusmão. Mr. Gusmão, cap-

tured by Indonesian soldiers in 1992, is serving a 17-year sentence in a Jakarta prison.

The protesters scaled a fence Saturday to enter the compound and originally demanded to see the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, who was then in Jakarta with President Bill Clinton to attend a meeting of the 18-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

There is significant opposition among native Timorese to Jakarta's rule over East Timor, which was a Portuguese colony before Indonesia intervened in a civil war there in 1975 and annexed it the next year.

Mr. Clinton, who left Indo-

nesia on Wednesday, raised American concerns about East Timor, as well as other human rights issues, in separate discussions with President Soeharto.

"We appreciate Clinton's statement that Timorese rights have to be recognized," said Domingos Sarmiento Alves, the spokesman for the protesters.

He told reporters standing outside the embassy's fence that embassy officials had indicated they were prepared to make detailed arrangements for their departure, including the provision of travel documents and transportation to the airport.

(AP, Reuters)

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Sony also reported Thursday that, in the three months to Sept. 30, it enjoyed a 3.7 percent increase in sales from the year earlier, to \$9.93 billion. Its music and electronics businesses produced positive results, Sony said, but the huge losses from movies produced a net loss of \$3.2 billion during the period.

Several analysts said that the biggest problem for Sony, and many of the other Japanese companies with big U.S. investments, was that it was ultimately unable to manage its acquisitions. "The purchase itself was not necessarily a mistake, but they didn't know how to run it properly," said Yoshiharu Izumi, an analyst here with UBS Securities.

The difficulties began almost from the moment Sony made its controversial purchase. Shortly after, it hired two successful film producers, Jon Peters and Peter Guber, to run the studios.

Legal disputes over their contracts with

rival companies forced Sony to pay an estimated \$700 million for their services. Despite the cost, Mr. Peters left not long afterward, and Mr. Guber departed last month with the studios widely understood to be in trouble.

Sony had invested several billion dollars bringing in more executives, paying a handful to leave, rebuilding some of the studio properties and introducing new technologies. Even so, the company has suffered a string of box office disappointments recently, including "Last Action Hero," "I'll Do Anything," "Lost in Yonkers" and "Wolf."

Sony has reportedly held discussions with several other large entertainment and media companies, including Tele-Communications Inc., about selling a big interest in its Hollywood studios as a way of bringing in fresh capital, finding able management and sharing the risks of filmmaking.

None of those talks have been successful. But Sony said Thursday that the studios would require "significant additional investment" before producing reasonable profits.

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Sony also reported Thursday that, in the three months to Sept. 30, it enjoyed a 3.7 percent increase in sales from the year earlier, to \$9.93 billion. Its music and electronics businesses produced positive results, Sony said, but the huge losses from movies produced a net loss of \$3.2 billion during the period.

Several analysts said that the biggest problem for Sony, and many of the other Japanese companies with big U.S. investments, was that it was ultimately unable to manage its acquisitions. "The purchase itself was not necessarily a mistake, but they didn't know how to run it properly," said Yoshiharu Izumi, an analyst here with UBS Securities.

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## POLITICAL NOTES

### Wanted: A Home for an Ex-Governor

ALBANY, New York — It has come to this for Governor Mario Cuomo. "Governor Jim Florio called me yesterday," Mr. Cuomo explained to a radio interviewer, referring to the former New Jersey governor who was voted out of office in 1993. "He says, 'So Mario, what's to be, here?' I said I think finally I'm going to have a legacy, Jan. 1, I don't have a place to live. I don't have a job. I'm going to be the first homeless, unemployed, former 12-year governor in the history of the state. By Jan. 9, I can picture myself all huddled, freezing on a cold pavement, you know, chilling my tush, telling some guy with a seven-day growth of beard, 'I don't want to go to your lousy shelter.'"

Mr. Cuomo was joking, of course. But 10 days after his defeat by Governor-elect George Pataki, Mr. Cuomo still has not announced where he will live or how he will earn a living once he leaves office. (NYT)

### The End of a Cottage Industry?

WASHINGTON — Once the Republicans take control of the purse strings, federal agencies may find it difficult, if not impossible, to continue paying outsiders to come in and give diversity training sessions to workers. Ethnic and cultural diversity training has become a cottage industry here. Both old-line training companies and new outfits have developed programs few agencies feel equipped to handle, but because the programs have been mandated by the White House, agencies must find ways to pay for them.

Conversations with many workers indicated their evaluations of the training sessions range from excellent to the absurd. The Federal Aviation Administration paid big bucks to a company to conduct workshops for 4,000 employees in the Midwest. At one of the workshops, male employees were forced to run a gauntlet of women. One participant said the women were told to "show the men what it was like at Tailhook," the navy convention in Las Vegas where several female officers said they were manhandled. (WP)

### Watch It! Guam Is No Laughing Matter

WASHINGTON — It's bad enough for President Bill Clinton that he lost Congress and his own re-election is looking shaky. Now comes word that 150,000 Guamanians are upset at the administration as well, thanks to the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, and the National Economic Council boss, Robert E. Rubin.

The two met with reporters last week to talk about the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting that Mr. Clinton attended this week. A reporter asked about the possibility that Guam, a U.S. territory, might be admitted to the 18-member group. Mr. Lake and Mr. Rubin, according to an account in the Pacific Daily News, laughed heartily.

Guam's Republican governor, Joseph F. Ada, fired off an angry letter to Mr. Clinton demanding that Mr. Lake and Mr. Rubin be fired unless both apologized. Demonstrators blocked roads leading to the U.S. Navy base in Guam.

A Guam delegate, Robert A. Underwood, who is a Democrat, said he called Mr. Lake in Jakarta on Monday to tell him of the seriousness of the situation. An hour later the White House sent over a letter from Mr. Lake and Mr. Rubin calling the matter "what appears to be an unfortunate misunderstanding." (WP)

### Quote/Unquote

Senator Thad Cochran, Republican of Mississippi, on the legislative agenda being prepared by Republican Senators: "We're here to let you know that we are beginning to work to coordinate the development of that agenda, and we're trying to rise to the challenge of making sure that the people get what they voted for in the elections." (AP)

By Sam Howe Verhovek  
*New York Times Service*

NORMAN, Oklahoma — Senator David L. Boren of Oklahoma is one of dozens of Democrats leaving Congress. In his case, however, the verdict came not from disgruntled voters, but from a disgruntled David Boren.

As he officially retires this week, with more than two years left in his Senate term, to become president of the University of Oklahoma, Mr. Boren, a conservative Democrat, is already using his new academic perch to offer a bleak assessment of the prospects for two-party government in the United States' near future. In fact, he predicts that Americans are likely to elect an independent presidential candidate within a decade.

"I think this is the beginning of a period of great political turmoil in the country, not the end of it," added Mr. Boren, who served 16 years in the Senate and who, either through prescience or disloyalty, or both, warned as early as a year and a half ago of the debacle that would afflict his party in the midterm election this year.

The Democrats ignored his warning, and last week the Republicans seized control of both the Senate and the House.

In Oklahoma, a 5-to-3 Democratic edge in the state's congressional delegation turned overnight to a 7-to-1 margin for the Republicans.

But Mr. Boren takes issue with analysts who say the election marked a shift in the electorate to Republicans. Rather, he calls it a potential last desperate fling with the traditional two-party system.

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"I think there's a great likelihood that there

will be a centrist independent political movement in this country," he said.

"I think there's a great likelihood that there will probably be a centrist independent president in this country in the next 10 years."

Coming from a Democrat who has occasionally been an important voice in his party in Washington, Mr. Boren's comments about the Democrats' future were strikingly harsh, as was his assessment of President Bill Clinton, who he said should give "serious consideration" to stepping aside and letting another Democrat have the nomination in 1996 if his public standing did not improve.

Mr. Boren opposed Mr. Clinton vociferously in last year's battle over the budget, and his opposition earned him the enmity of the White House. The senator complained that the fiscal proposals included more taxes and fewer spending cuts than the American people wanted, and maintained that it was Mr. Clinton who was

betraying moderate Democratic principles.

"He missed the opportunity to really be a New

Democrat, to chart a centrist Democratic course," Mr. Boren said. "And the difficulty for him now is that if he becomes more bipartisan or moderate, he's still going to have a very hard time convincing the American people that's who he really is. They'll just say, 'Well, he had to; look at the election results.'"

The 53-year-old senator said he had made a long-term commitment to the university here that he was as eager to fulfill as he was frustrated by his final years in Washington.

"I decided at the end of the day," he said, "if I put in a 12-hour day as president of the University of Oklahoma, I would feel I had done something more constructive, more effective, more important to the country, really, than results, than if I had put in 12 hours a day mainly arguing, not solving problems, but mainly arguing with my colleagues in the Senate."

## Kantor Offers to Debate Perot

### White House Scrambles for Trade Pact Votes

By Paul F. Horvitz  
*International Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON — Under pressure to find as many as five more Senate votes to ratify a global trade accord, the senior U.S. trade official, Mickey Kantor, expressed his willingness Thursday to debate the volatile issue with Ross Perot.

The challenge was reminiscent of a pivotal televised debate last year between Mr. Perot and Vice President Al Gore over another trade accord, the North American Free Trade Agreement. At the time, Mr. Gore's performance was credited with delivering a narrow victory for NAFTA in the Senate.

It is unclear whether the debate on global tariff reductions under GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, will be held. Mr. Perot, the Dallas businessman who ran for president in 1992, says he wants to take politics out of the process and would prefer that Mr. Kantor debate Pat Choate, a scholar who has advised Mr. Perot on trade issues and who wrote a book for the Perot forces criticizing NAFTA.

Mr. Kantor is not inclined to debate Mr.

Choate, but he is "very willing" to go head-to-head with Mr. Perot, a spokesman for Mr. Kantor said.

The White House acknowledged Thursday that it was three to five votes short of the 60 votes it will need in the Senate to ratify the GATT accord, which would lower tariffs worldwide and create a new body, the World Trade Organization, to adjudicate disputes.

The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta said, "We've got some work to do," but he added he was "hopeful" about the final outcome.

Ratification votes are scheduled for Nov. 29 in the House of Representatives and Dec. 1 in the Senate.

From all appearances, the White House is now scrambling to satisfy the demands of the Republican leader in the Senate, Bob Dole of Kansas, who is wavering on support for GATT.

In the NAFTA confrontation, one White House goal was to bring along enough Democratic votes so that Republicans alone could not be blamed if NAFTA proved a bad deal for the U.S. economy.

## INTRODUCTION

## to the GATT



John Dendy/The Associated Press

Senator Bob Packwood, left, and Mickey Kantor at a world trade pact briefing.

A similar dynamic now appears to be at play, as some key Democratic senators have not yet committed to voting for the 123-nation GATT accord.

In addition, the White House reportedly wants to convey to Mr. Dole's own constituents in Kansas why the GATT agreement will not un-

dermine U.S. sovereignty on trade issues, as Mr. Dole fears. Under implementing legislation, the United States could pull out of the World Trade Organization with six months' notice and Congress can review its ratification after five years. But Mr. Dole says he wants separate assurances that Washington could drop out.

## Clinton Seeks a 'Third Way' Out of Squeeze on School Prayer

By Ann Devroy  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's conciliatory reaction to Republican proposals for school prayer was directed not at a constitutional amendment, but at legislation that would promote a neutral "moment of reflection" during the school day, his aides say.

Mr. Clinton drew no such distinction when he was asked Tuesday about a proposal by Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia and the presumptive House speaker, for hearings on a constitutional amendment on school prayer and passage in Congress by the Fourth of July. The president suggested he would not oppose

such an amendment, saying he wanted to reserve judgment. "I certainly wouldn't rule it out. It depends on what it says."

The White House said Wednesday, however, that it is not an amendment that Mr. Clinton supports, but some other way to allow for voluntary prayer. Mr. Clinton, aides said, was not fully understood.

Noting that an amendment would take several years to pass, and would be sharply opposed by civil rights and many religious groups, aides said Mr. Clinton was seeking far more neutral legislation. In characteristic fashion, the president is seeking what his aides call "a third way," neither

the traditional liberal nor traditional conservative approach to the school prayer issue.

The White House counsel's office has been looking at laws in several states that provide for a moment of reflection or of silence at schools. and at a Supreme Court decision on the issue. The goal is a Clinton proposal that would satisfy the right without outraging the left, while still getting past the high court.

Administration officials said Wednesday that although the Supreme Court had also ruled that moments of silence for prayer were unconstitutional, it has left open the door to moments of silence that are not designated as time for prayer.

It is unclear that approach would satisfy con-

servatives. Tony Blankley, a spokesman for Mr. Gingrich, said: "I think we are looking at voluntary school prayer. Not voluntary silence."

Civil liberties groups reacted in horror after the president's comments on prayer Tuesday in Jakarta, while he was at a summit meeting of Pacific Basin countries.

The idea of a moment of silence, as opposed to prayer, is less alarming to such groups. Leslie Harris, director of public policy of the liberal People for the American Way, said: "If it is done the right way, it is probably constitutional. Whether it is wise is something that we would have to consider."

## House Democrats Vow to Fight Extremism

By Robert Pear  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Democrats said Thursday that parts of Newt Gingrich's conservative agenda smacked of political extremism, and they vowed to resist many of his proposals in the new Congress.

Representative David E. Bonior of Michigan, the House Democratic whip, said the Republicans undoubtedly "have the votes to do what they want on many, many issues."

But he said that Mr. Gingrich, who is in line to become

Speaker of the House, and many other Republicans were advocating extreme conservative positions on welfare, taxes, school prayer, civil rights and other topics.

Mr. Bonior said that Mr. Gingrich was pushing "an extreme agenda" for the first 100 days of the next Congress, which convenes Jan. 4, and he said there would be no "rush to judgment" on it.

"One hundred days is awfully fast for an agenda that deals with issues and constitutional questions of this magnitude," Mr. Bonior said.

them in their new status as the minority party in both House and Senate.

"When we think we are being stamped, when we think we are being abused, we will use the tactics needed to make our point," Mr. Bonior said.

He said it was the height of arrogance and hypocrisy for Mr. Gingrich to propose abolishing the House ethics committee as obstructivists because they were preventing the Democratic majority from passing bills favored by President Bill Clinton. But

Thursday the Democrats said they would invoke all the procedural protections available to

stampede Mr. Gingrich and the other House Republican leaders reached down to the fifth-ranking party member, Representative Robert L. Livingston of Louisiana, to be acting committee chairman.

There was no visible ideological dimension to the choices of these lawmakers, all quite conservative, nor to the selection of three prominent moderates, Representatives Benjamin A. Gilman of New York to head the Foreign Affairs Committee, Jim Leach of Iowa to head the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, and William F. Goodling of Pennsylvania to lead the Education and Labor Committee.

An even more striking choice was that of Representative Gerald B. Solomon of New York to head the Rules Committee. Mr. Solomon had briefly challenged Mr. Gingrich for the position of

Republican whip, but the speaker-presumptive said Wednesday: "He had a right to run. I picked Solomon because he had done an excellent job as ranking member."

Mr. Solomon said in a brief interview that he would make sure that, unlike the Democrats, he would lead a "Rules Committee that is fair."

He added that when the House convened Jan. 4, he would introduce a package of rules that would limit committee chairmen to six years in office, ban proxy voting and require a three-fifths vote to raise taxes.

The choices, whose ratification by the full Republican caucus next month is expected without difficulty, appeared to fulfill Mr. Gingrich's promise to avoid ideology but seek out activity and commitment to the party program.

On the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Gingrich and the other House Republican leaders reached down to the fifth-ranking party member, Representative Robert L. Livingston of Louisiana, to be acting committee chairman.

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Before speaking with Mr. Ober, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Anderson insisted in telephone interviews that they had done nothing wrong and that they still might use the hidden-camera footage if Ms. Haller agreed. Mr. Ober said the tape would be destroyed.

Ms. Haller said she had no idea Mr. Wallace had taped her. But, she added: "I thought it was strange that he would have makeup on his hands and face and it was only 10:30 in the morning."

Mr. Ober did not dispute the "irony" that after 25 years of ambushing assorted bad guys, the highly rated newsmagazine show had used the technique against a fellow journalist. He said he had personally reprimanded Mr. Wallace and his producer, Bob Anderson.

Ms. Haller said she was reluctant to describe her feelings because "if I allowed myself to, I would be hysterical."

Undercover investigations using hidden cameras have become increasingly popular on the network shows. But Mr. Ober said such cameras are "overused" and that "60 Minutes," which pioneered the technique, has been using it sparingly.

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## Trade, Rights, Politics

With the Pacific agreement to move to free trade, the United States has made important progress in a cause that it has vigorously supported for half a century. Trade has contributed mightily to rising prosperity in America and throughout the world. But the meeting in Indonesia also heard, less eagerly, about another long-standing American cause: human rights, that most Asian governments consider unrelated to economics.

Americans do not consider them unrelated and are uneasy about close commercial relations with despots. That will be, necessarily and properly, a continuing source of tension in the trade alliance that is now taking shape as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. The American government will continue to try to link trade and human rights where it can. To the extent that it succeeds, it will confront authoritarian Asian governments — such as the one in Indonesia, the host of this meeting — with hard choices between economic growth and self-protection.

And exactly what do these 18 governments mean by free trade? So far they have not defined the term. Japan and the United States, which have been quarreling bitterly over it for decades, clearly don't agree. Whether China would agree with the American concept of free trade

— let alone the American concept of human rights — is hardly a question. President Bill Clinton has done a fine job of persuading the other Pacific countries to work toward wider trade, incoming as well as outgoing. He now faces the harder job of persuading voters at home. The bill embodying the last big international trade agreement is anything but ensured of passage by Congress. A lot of Americans regard trade and foreign imports as a threat. Mr. Clinton spoke directly to that anxiety in his Jakarta press conference: "Even if more jobs are coming into the economy, people may not feel more personal job security. Even if the economy is growing with low inflation, people may not get a raise."

He went on to say that there are only three ways to remedy that. One is to increase the proportion of high-wage jobs — and that is what trade does, by rewarding productivity. Another is to increase the level of skills among American workers, to enable them to take advantage of those better jobs. A third is to steer investment and enterprise toward isolated areas, such as the inner cities and rural regions. Nos. 2 and 3 require active government intervention. That is going to be hard to deliver in a time when the tide is running strongly in the opposite direction.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Delay the Trade Vote?

At first glance it looks like nothing more than procedural bickering over a long, boring trade bill. But look again. The Senate's handling of this bill over the next several weeks is going to go a long way to define the relationship between the new Republican majority in Congress and the Democratic president. Beyond that, it will go a long way to set the direction of American foreign policy for years to come.

Senator Jesse Helms, the prospective chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, sent a letter this week to President Bill Clinton urging him to delay the vote on the trade bill until next year, when the new Congress will have taken office. Vice President Al Gore immediately replied that delaying the vote would kill the bill. Senator Helms disagrees. The issue is what is known as the fast-track rule, which hasn't got much to do with speed but which ensures a straight up-or-down vote on the bill without the protectionist amendments that have proved fatal to trade bills in the past. The fast track expires at the end of this year. Senator Helms says that he will support an extension, but that is not enough.

This trade bill stands for strong and enlightened American leadership in the world's affairs. Its defeat would mean a damaging retreat from responsibility. Delaying passage of the bill threatens to destroy it and the whole international agreement it implements, with all its benefits to American exporters. Partisan maneuvering cannot justify that huge risk.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

gaining in a couple of weeks, the whole process of passage will have to begin over again next year, with the procedural rules to be reenacted as well. The chance of success would be minimal.

The man in the middle is Senator Bob Dole, soon to be majority leader. He is trying to work out a deal with the White House that could mollify the Republican right without seriously damaging the bill. Among other things, he has questions about a provision in the bill that sets the price of a cellular telephone license for a company of which The Washington Post is a part owner. This provision was inserted into the bill at a late stage for budget reasons, because it raises money to offset the loss of revenues resulting from tariff cuts. The Post Company says it is being charged a high price for a license that was supposed to be free. Competitors charge that it is, on the contrary, too low a price and a giveaway, and have accused the editorial page of The Post of supporting the trade bill because of the license. Our position is simple: We support the bill with or without the license provision.

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— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Give the Fed Credit

The Federal Reserve's decision to raise interest rates in order to ward off inflation has been criticized from all corners. Manufacturers warned that higher interest rates would drive up costs and drive away consumers. Labor unions predicted layoffs. Politicians feared disgruntled voters. The Fed, these critics argued, ought not to slow down the economy when inflation is low, 7 million Americans cannot find jobs and tens of millions more cannot find work that pays good wages.

Economic forecasting is primitive, so no one can prove the critics wrong. Perhaps the rate increase of three-quarters of a percentage point — the sixth rise this year and the largest in more than a decade — is unnecessary. Worse, it may be unwise, possibly tipping the economy into recession about the time the 1996 presidential campaign gets under way. But the Fed presumably took all these factors into account and, after carefully sifting the data, has settled on a prudent course.

One indication is the unanimous vote. The policy was approved even by Alan Blinder — a recent Clinton appointee, unapologetic liberal and self-proclaimed "inflation dove." He and the other Fed members noted that the economy grew more than 4 percent in the past year, well above the 2.5 percent rate that most economists believe the economy can sustain.

The Fed also noted that its five previous rate increases have not slowed the economy very much. Even the automobile sector, which should react quickest to rate increases, is still expanding. The economy is creating about 200,000 jobs a month, which exceeds the number of entrants into the labor force, so that unemployment has steadily fallen. Indeed, the American economy is operating close to capacity.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Factory output is at record levels. Further growth will not produce many more jobs but could generate more inflation.

If the Fed were to sit back and wait for inflation to spurt, it would then have to clamp down hard. That is what it did in the early 1980s, triggering the worst recession since the Depression. Chairman Alan Greenspan is committed to imposing modest restraint now in order to ward off harsh restrictions later.

The charge that Mr. Greenspan's policy is unfair is weaker still. True, higher rates will drive up the cost of car loans and home mortgages. But the impact on families will be less feared; many will profit from higher interest payments on bank savings accounts, retirement and pension funds. Nor is the rate increase unduly good news for wealthy bondholders; bond prices fall when interest rates rise.

Workers, especially low-paid ones, are understandably apprehensive. Their wages have stagnated for two decades. But the villain is weak productivity. The biggest threat to vulnerable families would be for the Fed to let inflation rise, victimizing pensioners and others living on fixed incomes and then tackle it by throwing the economy into recession. Unemployment hits low-paid workers hardest. That would be worse than unfair. It would be cruel.

So far, Fed policy has produced steady, if unspectacular, growth without a pickup in inflation. That is no small achievement. Indeed, the muted response to the announcement by Lloyd Bentsen, the Treasury secretary, and Laura Tyson, head of the Council of Economic Advisors, indicates that, as much as they hope for robust growth, they recognize that the Fed is proceeding responsibly.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Partners Have to Take Americans' Choler Seriously

By Flora Lewis

**P**ARIS — The Clinton administration has declared that the Democrats' dramatic defeat will not bring changes in U.S. foreign policy. But America's partners will be in for some painful surprises if they brush off election results as just a domestic matter for Washington.

True, the president has the constitutional responsibility for foreign affairs and makes the policy decisions. But if they take money, and they almost always do, it has to be authorized and appropriated by Congress, which can find many ways of imposing its majority view.

Senator Jesse Helms, the crockety North Carolina right-winger who will become chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is known for succeeding as a minority member in twisting the State Department's arm about his pet peeves by holding up confirmation of all its appointments for many months sometimes.

He and other Republican leaders have already served notice of major changes they want to impose, among others cutting foreign aid, limiting American contributions to UN peacekeeping, refusing to put troops under UN command unless the mission meets a strict test of serving U.S. national interest.

The victors read the message from the voters as preference for conservative policies. That means an emphasis on clearly national concerns and a distaste for what these spokesmen consider woolly-headed internationalism, the multilateral approach that President Bill Clinton favors.

It will come as news to foreign governments to hear that the United States has been neglecting its own interests and weakly indulging demands of others. But that is now an important part of the new congressional power-wielders' feel, and there is no doubt that they represent a strong trend among voters.

Whether this could encourage isolationism or unilateralism, a go-it-alone assertiveness, will depend on circumstances. There is a streak of opinion that does have a sense of having been put upon too much for too long, of being taken advantage of by foreign ruse. The point is not whether there is substance to the grievances; it is that they are more likely to be openly expressed.

U.S. withdrawal from enforcement of the arms embargo on Bosnia is a minor

example of petulance to be expected. This is merely a gimmick, but which Congress mandated by law; out of 42,146 ships stopped so far, none carried arms for Bosnia — the Bosnians are supplied by air and overland. The American role in the operation was limited. Still, withdrawal violates commitments to NATO and the United Nations in order to show America's impatience.

No one has articulated just what it is that has so irritated voters. They know what they don't like but give no cogent answers as to what they want and how they want government to provide it. Mr. Clinton is criticized for not delivering all the "change" he promised, but anger about crime, loss of "family values," lack of personal control, make it sound as if the real source of upset is too much change in the society, too fast. There is yearning for mythical, simpler "good old days."

There is a disaffection with the way "the system" works, and the political power is blamed. This is a mood affecting most democracies now, not just America. It is an irony coming so soon after the collapse of communism was taken as the ultimate triumph and vindication of democracy as practiced in the West.

But the American response must be taken seriously, since it shows how little modern democracy seems to satisfy when it is not constantly being compared with a great evil. There is a warning in this for other countries. The prickly disgruntlement of Americans is shared, in other ways, by their voters.

An insightful French commentator pointed out that the Clinton administration represents the achievement of power by the generation of 1968. Apparently, they are still blamed for the excesses of 1968, not only by what is left of their elders but by those who are younger, too. Representative Newt Gingrich denounced the Clintons as "counterculture McGoverniks." The feeling is that societies have been left to drift too much.

Dealing with the America that has sent this thunderous new message is not going to be easy. Despite Mr. Clinton's assurances, "partnership" is going to take more accommodation, more active effort by America's established partners to keep relations productive and harmonious. They could sour rapidly on both sides if care is not taken. All the countries involved have too much at stake to let that happen.

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## Clinton, Still President, Should Get Off the Floor and Be One

By William Safire

**W**Ashington — At a recent lunch for Old Nixon Hands hosted by Len Garment, someone noted that the mood in our former stomping grounds was bleak; for days after the election, Bill Clinton was sulking and brooding. "Gee," piped up John Ehrlichman, "can you imagine working for a president who sits in the Oval Office brooding and sulking?"

It is not good for the country for Bill Clinton to be so defensive. In a sense, the president embodies the nation; if he lets himself get kicked around here, the nation will get kicked around all over the world.

His post-election press conference was painful. He came across as a punchy pundit in long-winded denial (everybody wants to get into the act), ignorant of what had hit him. Then he junketed to Jakarta. Asked there about a school prayer amendment, the fugal chief executive seemed to offer an appealing sop to Cerber-

us by "not ruling out" amending the Bill of Rights.

He was not being inconsistent. In June 1985, three weeks after the Supreme Court struck down a "moment of silence" Alabama statute as being a subterfuge for the establishment of religion, Governor Clinton of Arkansas wrote and then signed a "moment of silence" bill that he thought would pass court muster.

But, coming right after the Republican triumph, Mr. Clinton's snap salute to speaker-presumptuous Newt Gingrich showed a dismaying eagerness to suck up to the new power in town. (If he believed that his Arkansas law is constitutional, why doesn't he ask for its test rather than "not rule out" a prayer amendment?)

Now he appears to seek a wintertemtemot with Newt and other visitors on his return from the land of loud shirts. Such a council would be a mistake; if the

president seemed conciliatory and Newt adamant, it would be characterized as "Surrender at the Summit" and the presidency would be further weakened.

Who will get the president to get up off the floor? The visitors' hubris gives him openings to counterattack.

Newt, huffy taking bows in a television interview, did not take a call from the president and kept him cooling his ears for 90 minutes. That was an exploitable error. When President Clinton is asked about this, he should be ready with a rejoinder appealing to traditionalists: he did not take personal offense, but most Americans show respect for the office of the presidency.

Next, Senator Jesse Helms, chairman-to-be of Foreign Relations, overstepped in a letter. If Mr. Clinton agreed to postpone a GATT vote in two weeks, "it will have an exceedingly positive

effect" on considering Clinton positions "fairly and fully." The inference can be drawn that unless Mr. Clinton delays the trade bill until the next Congress, his foreign policy will be dealt with unfairly and partially.

I have a higher regard for Jesse Helms than almost all my media colleagues, applauded his hard line on the Keating Five, and look to him to scuttle the Third-Worldly Law of the Sea and biodiversity treaties. But this was unseemly. You don't waggle a threatening finger at the president of the United States.

Speaking for President Punchingbag, chief of staff Leon Panetta promptly and correctly said "no." Good for him. The 103d Congress agreed to come back after election to vote on this legislation this year, and should be held to its agreement.

Here is the chance for Mr. Clinton to climb back in the arena where a president belongs. To get the 60 votes needed for

GATT, he will have to prevail on at least 35 Senate Democrats. He is now at least 10 short.

A Senate source (my sources, freeze-dried for so long, have suddenly become juicy) says the three key votes for Mr. Clinton to deliver will be Sam Nunn of Georgia, Paul Simon of Illinois and Max Baucus of Montana.

Mr. Clinton has not yet personally worked them over. Mr. Nunn (Seastate? Primary rival?) is stone-faced; Mr. Simon tells me he is inclined in favor but has Naderish reservations; Mr. Baucus confides he's on the fence, but world trade agreements are not that popular in Montana.

Go to it, Mr. President, as some of us still call you. Make a Dole-deal to include an escape hatch in the law in case the Lilliputians tie down Gulliver in the World Trade Organization. Make a speech on television. Win this one. No more brooding and sulking in the Oval Office.

The New York Times.

## For Euro-Unionists, the Wind From Sweden Is a Bother and a Fillip \*

By Roy Denman

**B**RUSSELS — Is the Swedish vote to join the European Union a good thing? The Swedes seem to think so. This is hardly surprising given the dire warnings of higher interest rates, a falling currency and a drain of jobs and investment if they stayed out. But will their entry be a good thing for the Union?

There has been a general welcome which is also not surprising. When it has been agreed that someone should join a club, it is hardly the moment for the other members to stand scowling in the hall, muttering darkly to themselves about reindeer being admitted next.

Moreover, much has been made of the enrichment which Sweden will bring the Union — sturdy democratic traditions, openness in government, impeccable environmental standards, and a generally high moral tone in neutrality and international affairs. At least this is how it seems to the Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians. To many Europeans, the Swedes are likely to seem a thudding nuisance.

It is all very well to talk about enriching the lives of others. But when a number of people have spent some time on a difficult journey across the heart of Continental Europe, the prospect of new arrivals with snow on their boots bursting in and demanding that the train be diverted to Lapland will have limited appeal.

The Swedes will bang on about their system of open government being the best in the world, about the impossibility of adjusting their environmental standards to fit those of their neighbors, and about the clear superiority of their view of international morality. There will be no question, in further integration of Sweden adjusting to its partners; they will be expected to be enlightened enough to adjust to Sweden.

Those in Europe who have dealt with the British will find this depressingly familiar. They might also reflect that if last Sunday's referendum is anything to go by, for every 52 Swedes who are taking this line, 47 would be worse.

The fundamental difficulty does not lie in obtuseness either on the part of the Swedes or the Continentals. It derives from a different attitude to sovereignty, based in turn on a different history.

Between 1940 and 1945 most Continental countries were defeated and occupied. Britain and Sweden were not. So when Robert Schuman sounded the trumpet for a European Union on May 9, 1950, he could afford to be quite explicit. The pooling of iron and steel production will immediately provide for the setting up of common bases for economic development

as a first step in the federation of Europe." Three weeks later the German chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, told the Bundestag: "From the personal conversations that I have had with Monsieur [Jean] Monnet I have been confirmed that political elements weigh most heavily in the balance ... The purpose of the French proposal is to create a European federation ... On this I am in total agreement."

These texts are one of the best kept secrets in recent British political history. They represent the views of the founding fathers and of many Continentals today. Used widely in the recent Swedish referendum campaign, they would have done in the "yes" vote.

But we have to take things as they are. A Britain profoundly skeptical about European union has been joined by another country also wrapped in the mists of the north and even more profoundly skeptical. Moreover, the Twelve already include two former EFTA countries (Britain and Denmark), and three others (Austria, Finland and Sweden) will be entering on Jan. 1.

There is even the alarming prospect that they might be joined by Norway, the Boston strangler of European integration. Does this mean that EFTA has finally outflanked the Six and will halt any move to closer European union?

It will not work out like that. Once a

single market has been established, it is only a question of time before separate, fluctuating currencies are recognized as the threat they are to jobs and prosperity. But not everyone will be able to make it to economic and monetary union at the same speed, so an inner core or concentric circles, whatever you call it, will be a fact of life.

What is more, a center of political and economic decision making will be all the more necessary for the major task the Union faces over the rest of this decade — the negotiations for entry of the states of Central and Eastern Europe.

But this is not the whole story. There was another reason for the recent airing in Paris and Bonn of the concept of an inner group. The prospect of facing yet another session of British stonewalling at the Intergovernmental Conference on the future of the European Union in 1996 began to concentrate minds in Paris and Bonn.

The prospect of facing Sweden and possibly Norway as well (Austria and Finland will be too sensible to be much of a problem) will concentrate them even more.

So the entry of Sweden will turn out not to dilute but to accelerate the process of European integration. It will be cold comfort for those who choose to be marginalized, but there is always a price to

## OPINION

## Time to Pick Themselves Up And Start All Over Again

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

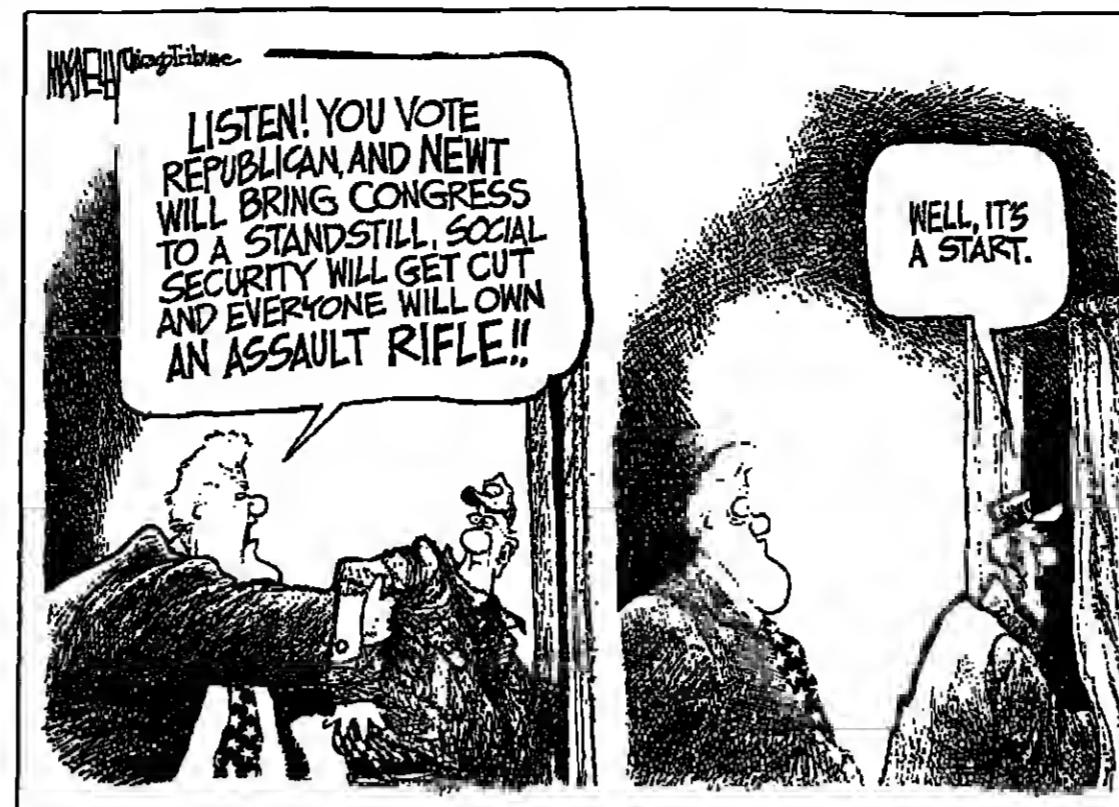
**WASHINGTON** — Until last week, Democrats thought they could write off Newt Gingrich as an outrageous and at times obnoxious bomb-thrower. They will be making a comparable mistake now if they assume that his ego and his penchant for the extreme utterance will lead him to self-destruct. This might be called the Democrats' Reagan Disease: If you face a powerful foe, pretend that he isn't serious and assume that he will just go away.

The Gingrich whom Democrats need to understand is a man who includes Mark Hanna as one of his political heroes. Mr. Hanna was the brilliant Republican political entrepreneur who organized the financing and strategy for the Republicans' 1896 victory for William McKinley. That was just the beginning. Mr. Hanna's labors led to a 36-year period of Republican dominance, broken only by Woodrow Wilson's eight years.

As the historian John Morton Blum has noted, Mr. Hanna saw the Republican Party as the perfect vehicle for the classes leading the industrialization of America. Mr. Gingrich now wants the Republicans to lead the country into the Information Age. His high-tech speak is not simply an affectation but the fruit of his conviction that he and his party are on the side of the future.

That sort of confidence is dangerous because it leads to arrogance. The Soviets thought they were on the right side of history and got gobbled up by it. But it is also the kind of conviction that inspires the building of great political parties.

Now that Republicans have the



sented voters with a coherent set of results this fall. Some Clinton partisans are rightly furious at Democrats for failing to get things done and acting as if this disaster could never strike. And now Clinton staffers are engaged in a preposterous game of blame-shifting.

Democrats need to learn two things from Mr. Gingrich: to behave like a party, which means cutting through factional knots and speaking of the public interest, not of particular interests; and to think strategically and not simply in terms of tactics.

Democrats are rightly furious at the Clinton White House for its outright mistakes and its "war room" tactical obsessions — no substitute for a strategy that could have pre-

pared welfare reform, political reform, a serious program for workers losing out to technological change, and a modest step in health care.

Since there will now be a hidding

war for middle-class tax relief, Mr. Clinton might as well propose tax cuts targeted at middle-income families with children. He could pay for them with real budget cuts, challenging Republicans to scale back programs popular with their own interest groups — in agriculture and the Energy Department, for example. He could further cut the deficit by eliminating those business tax breaks that only distort the free market.

Mr. Clinton needs a narrow and

specific legislative agenda — perhaps welfare reform, political reform, a serious program for workers losing out to technological change, and a modest step in health care.

Mr. Gingrich's staple applause

line declares that "it is impossible to maintain civilization with 12-year-olds having babies, 15-year-olds killing each other, with 17-year-olds dying of AIDS and with 18-year-olds ending up with diplomas they can't even read." Aren't those exactly the kinds of problems that Democrats are supposed to grapple with?

If Democrats do not rise to the Gingrich challenge, they will deserve everything he has in store for them.

*The Washington Post*

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

**Bosnia: A Delicate Balance**

Regarding "Allies Are Worried After U.S. Calls Off Policing of Embargo on Arms to Bosnia" (Nov. 12):

The U.S. decision no longer to participate in the enforcement of the arms embargo against the parties in the Yugoslav conflict is regrettable because it might upset the difficult process of crisis management. Today, several operations are being carried out: humanitarian relief convoys; a mediation effort to arrive at a political settlement; an arms embargo; an economic blockade against Serbia and Montenegro; and denial of flight in Bosnian airspace.

We have not been very successful in bringing these strands together to

form a coherent whole. Some might have contradictory effects, but together they create a delicate balance.

If the arms embargo were to be lifted, fighting would intensify and more sophisticated weapons would be used. Heavier fighting would hamper, even prevent, humanitarian and peacekeeping activities, and entail a withdrawal of all or part of the UN forces. If some were to lift the arms embargo, others would lift the economic blockade, removing the only remaining leverage on Belgrade. This apparently would be the first time in history that an arms embargo has been deliberately lifted and the adversaries left to slug it out.

The argument that if you cannot prevent the conflict you should at

least permit people to defend themselves has some force, but it comes a bit late, after three and a half years of hostilities. Nor does it fit in with the current attempt to push the peace plan, to which everybody but the Bosnian Serbs now subscribes.

The political impact of the U.S. measure will be more severe than its military impact. Embargo enforcement in the Otranto Channel, including the boarding of suspect vessels, could be taken over by European naval units. On the intelligence side it is early to predict the effects of withholding U.S. information.

Politically, damage is done to the joint efforts by Europeans, Americans and Russians in the contact group to push the peace plan. The

message to the parties — that there is no alternative to acceptance — is being blurred, and Bosnian Muslims will again be encouraged to cherish false hopes of direct support.

The whole episode demonstrates the need to implement President Bill Clinton's January proposal to make NATO assets available to the Western European Union or an ad hoc alliance in cases where NATO is unable or unwilling to act. That will in particular be the case if the United States is not prepared to participate substantially in an operation.

We had assumed that Washington would agree to such a transfer of assets because it shared the objective of the operation. Now we see the U.S. administration struggling to

maintain as much of the operation as possible even though it can no longer support part of its purpose.

Of course, no country is obliged to contribute forces against its will, and we cannot blame Mr. Clinton for applying the will of Congress. Europeans have no interest in dramatizing that decision as long as American personnel in NATO headquarters remain fully committed. At the same time, the need to reform NATO and make it more flexible, with a European pillar and an American pillar, has become more apparent.

WILLEM VAN EKELEN, Brussels.

*The writer retires this week as secretary-general of the Western European Union.*

## It's Sad When Looking Bad Helps to Keep You Alive

By William Raspberry

**WASHINGTON** — There's a trick children used to play on raccoons. Knowing that these fastidious creatures were always careful to wash their food before eating it, they would give them a lump of sugar and then laugh like crazy as the morsel melted away in the water.

But raccoons are not stupid. And I would guess that an average raccoon would soon learn the disutility

## MEANWHILE

of cleanliness and begin taking his food au naturel.

In much the same way, our young people are learning to disregard — as useless and often far worse than useless — the manners their elders have taught them.

Take something as simple as dress. The lesson of the elders, who grew up believing that "clothes make the man," is that young people should dress in such a way as to distinguish themselves from their trouble-prone peers. The lesson young people are absorbing these days is that their survival may depend on dressing — and speaking and swaggering — like what the old folk used to call the "bad element."

Upper-class kids used to set the dress styles that middle-class and lower-class kids would mimic — often with look-alike fashions if the real thing was too expensive.

But look now: Who determines which hundred-dollar sneakers are "cool" this season? Do you imagine that the children of professionals decided, on their own, to wear their oversized pants barely clinging to their rear ends, or that the hair cuts favored by the young set originated in prep school? No, the styles are copied from the "bad element" — and for good reason. Wearing the wrong clothes can get you hurt.

If it were just clothes, the trend would be of little concern. But the effort to hide in with the tough kids who would as soon punch your lights out as look at you transforms not just dress styles but language and behavior as well.

Even such an ordinary thing as smiling can be the beginning of trouble. And not just among kids. A dozen years ago, The Washington Post ran a series on homosexual rape at the Prince George's County Jail in the Washington suburbs, and one aspect of the report sticks out in my mind: the methods by which the jailhouse rapists chose their victims.

The new inmate who accepted the old, ill-fitting jumpsuit handed him by a guard, rather than demand a

Member of my generation chuck our tongues at the slovenly dress, unsightly hairstyles and dismaying manners of our children, and pray that these things are only protective coloration, not a prelude to something far more deadly.

*Washington Post Writers Group*

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# IN TANZANIA: THE GREAT SAFARI CAMEL MUTINY

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald

**A**RUSHA, Tanzania — The first rumblings of a mutiny came on the third day. By midmorning the camels were behaving like grumpy tourists trailing through Versailles during an August scorcher. They sat down at every possible opportunity and were obviously longing for a drink.

Relief, however, was nowhere in sight in this universe of dust and thorn trees. The nearest waterhole was a day's march away, the Maasai told us. Meanwhile, all we could do was cajole and wheedle.

I was on a safari with Chris and Fran Moore, who run camel safaris from the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanzania.

There were 16 people and 17 camels in the party. Our destination was Lake Natron, an inhospitable stretch of water in the primeval wilderness of the Rift Valley. We reckoned it to be about 140 miles (230 kilometers) as the crow flies.

Maps distort distance and belie the rugged reality of negotiating escarpments and river beds. Chris's proposal to cover 14 miles a day was met without skepticism. For the moment, optimism triumphed over reality.

The following morning we arose at 5, muttering sleepy greetings as we gathered our possessions by the flickering light of kerosene lamps.

It took three hours to strap all the food, boxes, chairs, tents and cooking gear onto the camels' solitary bumps.

**W**E tackled each animal in pairs. First, because they stand 8 feet (2.4 meters) at the shoulder, they had to be persuaded to hunker down on their knees by pulling on the head rope and shouting what sounds like "Toe! Toe!"

Once the camels had subsided to the ground, danger still lurked. We were now within spitting range of regurgitated cud, which is harmless if a little messy. But watch out for that whiplash neck that can swing round and present teeth that snap shut with the ferocity of a porcilla.

Half an hour after setting out, much of the baggage was scattered on the ground again. Some of the ropes hadn't been tied fast enough. Tomorrow would be quicker, we said.

We marched for the rest of the day, taking turns atop the four camels that had ridden us.

The camels, recently imported from Somalia, were on their first proper expedition. Usually they took visitors on four-day camping excursions. This trip was designed to accustom them to the serious stuff of long-distance treks.

Unlike the Moores' proper safaris where clients watch the circus of loading and unloading from the comfort of a camp chair, we would be looking after the cam-



It took three hours to load all the gear onto the camels.

Stephen Wilson

els ourselves with assistance from the handlers. It was a working holiday.

Out on the plains we met Maasai women bent beneath loads of firewood. "Where are you going?" they asked. "To Natron." Their eyes turned toward us and away again, carrying with them disbelief. "It is very far."

By the time a swift copper sun brushed the horizon, the camels had lost their concentration and were stumbling. We were as tired as they were although we wouldn't admit it.

We unloaded and set up camp in just over an hour. Thoughts of being set loose to graze or to sit with a mug of tea in a

camp chair inspired cooperation between beast and man.

At night fell, the camels were herded into a protective corral we had made with their saddles. Several hours later three lions strolled into camp, attracted by the camels' tangy odor. We stoked the fire high to keep them at bay.

"Crawl down into your sleeping bag. That's the best place to be when there's danger around," advised Frank, a veteran safari guide. The lions hunkered down in the bushes and kept silent until dawn, when they paddled off across the plain.

At first our caravan moved eagerly across the landscape of stippled grasses,

gliding past herds of wildebeest and zebra. But soon we realized the trip would push all of us to the limits of our endurance.

The camels' moods were mercurial. Sometimes they were all long-lashed charm and allowed us to plant kisses on their velvety noses. Yet, as the days wore on, they became increasingly cantankerous.

On the fourth day, Jan, the handsome gray bull, misbehaved and eventually had to be left to walk without his load. The others plodded along, or worse still, tucked their knees under them and sank to the ground. All we could do was pull on their ropes at one end and smack them with sticks at the other.

At noon we reached our first waterhole. It was there that the Great Escape took place.

As we unloaded, the camels erupted into a rodeo of rearing and bucking. Saucers flew through the air. Beer bottles crashed to the ground. Fran was felled by a set of grass-stained teeth. Frank was sent flying by a hoof.

Knowing that cowardice is safer than valor, I threw aside Ngarosci's head rope to avoid being trampled. We stood there coated in dust. The camels had stamped over us.

We found them five miles away, serenely surveying us as we trudged toward them across the plain. Peter, the head handler, gave a soft whistle and they fell into an obedient line behind him.

The point had been made. The strike was over. It was less walking and more grazing after that.

We eventually reached our destination, unbowed by bouts of heatstroke and the blisters on our feet. The last day was filled with talk of "the next safari." When traveling by camel, even disaster is transmuted into unforgettable adventure.

To go on safari with Chris and Fran Moore, contact: Camels Only, P.O. Box 1250, Arusha, Tanzania. Tel: 255-57-7111. Fax: 255-57-8957.

A day trip costs \$30 per person including food. Trips of several days cost \$150 a night.

Mary Anne Fitzgerald is a London-based journalist who covers Africa.

## HEAR THIS

Forget the election, it's catalogues that tell you the people's mood. Cher says that, in her new home furnishings catalogue, incense is selling like, wow. "They said it was too 1960s hippies," she told The Washington Post. "But we sell 50 to 100 packets of it a day."



Kurt Russell in "Stargate."

### Stargate

Directed by Roland Emmerich. U.S.

There are almost as many plots in "Stargate" as there are characters, but the idea behind the movie is simple: space adventure in ancient Egypt. It works better than you'd think. For kids, there are relentless special effects. For adults, there is a smartly designed parallel universe that echoes the Egypt of old Bible movies, and the appearance of Jaye Davidson (the androgynous star of "The Crying Game") as the sun god, Ra. Juggling all this makes "Stargate" move more slowly than any action movie should, but it has plenty of enticing moments. The story begins in Giza, Egypt, in 1928, when archaeologists discover a large stone wheel with mysterious symbols carved on it. Leaping to the present, we see

James Spader as an Egyptologist, Dr. Daniel Jackson, being laughed off the podium when he suggests that the Egyptians didn't build the pyramids. He doesn't know who did build them, but the answer is lurking in outer space. He is recruited to work on a project deciphering the symbols on the stone, and he discovers that this object is a stargate, a portal to another world.

Along with a military contingent led by Kurt Russell as "Colonel Jack O'Neill, Jackson walks through the stargate and is sent whizzing through a dark tunnel, emerging among the stars and landing on a planet that looks Egyptian. The uneven "Stargate" may not appeal to adults who don't already have a taste for this kind of science fantasy. It borrows too much from other films, some as good as the Indiana

Jones trilogy and others as flat as "Dune." And the story is bound to be too confusing for very small children. But "Stargate" is a clever adventure that should find its audience. (Carlyn James, NYT)

### Il Toro

Directed by Carlo Mazzacurati. Italy.

With the Italian film industry generally short on original ideas, the Paduan writer-director Carlo Mazzacurati's quirky, expertly shot, consistently watchable "Il Toro" (The Bull) comes as a welcome surprise. Franco (Diego Abatantuono) loses his job amid cutbacks at the stud farm where he works and, despairing of finding another one, decides to steal Corinto, one of the prize bulls. Worth a billion lire, Corinto is far too well-known in Italy to be saleable, so Franco recruits

his farmer friend Loris (Roberto Citran), who is also financially on the ropes, and his truck to smuggle the bull out of the country, and on into Hungary. Trying to convey this 14-ton behemoth — a surprisingly, fragile "melancholic creature constantly fighting against the forces of gravity" — anywhere is an uphill task, but when the truck breaks down, they are turned back at the border and it starts to snow, disaster looms large. The volatile relationship between Franco (robust, bombastic, but basically good-hearted) and Loris (a shy, gentle soul, painfully anxious about the bull's well-being) is convincingly portrayed. And the winter landscapes — the result of unusually early snowfalls that took the director by surprise — lend the film a majestic grandeur. (Roderick Conway Morris, IHT)

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#### UPON THE DOORPOSTS OF THY HOUSE: Jewish Life in East-Central Europe, Yesterday and Today

By Ruth Ellen Gruber. 320 pages. \$24.95. John Wiley & Sons.

Reviewed by Barry James

ON the doorposts of countless towns and villages in Eastern Europe, where few if any Jews have lived since the Holocaust a century ago, it is still possible to distinguish the places where mezuzaot had once been attached, marking these places as Jewish homes. Thus begins Ruth Ellen Gruber's haunting evocation of Jewish life as it used to be and as it survives in Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

The Book of Deuteronomy commands Jews to write the Shema — the profession of faith in one God — "upon thy house and upon thy gates." A mezuza is a box containing the prayer and where it exists no longer, Gruber says, there are scars, sometimes just a faint outline or a thickening of paint.

The same can be said of the Jewish communities of Eastern and Central Europe, where Nazi genocide reduced a vibrant people of five million also to a faint outline. Today, fewer

than 120,000 Jews live in the four countries — 90,000 of them in one city, Budapest. Gruber's narrative ranges from shtetls — small towns that once had a large Jewish presence — to major cities such as Krakow in Poland, where the ancient Jewish quarter of Kazimierz has been left to molder through decades of neglect.

Like so many places on Gruber's itinerary, Kazimierz is a "symbol of Jewish absence," a ghost town replete with synagogues, prayer houses and community buildings.

The questions that Gruber raises are these: What should be done to preserve this unique Jewish heritage in the absence of Jews? How can it be done without cheapening the memory?

This is a book about shadows, about "that gaping, jagged hole in the tapestry of Jewish history," about the author's feelings, as a nonreligious American Jew, in the face of this absence.

More of a meditation than a

Baedeker, it forms a companion to Gruber's earlier book, "Jewish Heritage Travel: A Guide to Central and Eastern Europe," which has recently been revised and updated.

Under communism, talk of the Jewish victims was often discouraged or distorted. In Prague, for example, the names of 77,000 Holocaust victims were removed from the walls of the Pinkas synagogue after Czechoslovakia broke off relations with Israel. It

### BOOKS

#### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia and the incoming speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, is reading "The Effective Executive" by Peter F. Drucker.

• It is the best single book on citizenship for the 21st century. Drucker is a remarkable student of management. Every citizen in the information age is, in fact, an executive.

(Paul F. Horwitz, IHT)



was not until after the fall of communism that the names began to be restored.

As these newly independent countries began to face up to their history, Gruber sought to find out what knowledge remains and what uses are made of Jewish memory and Jewish history. "Have they left their mark anywhere, on anyone?" she asks.

The answer, in all too many cases, is no. Only the ghosts remain. Jewish cemeteries are abandoned and desecrated. Synagogues have been turned to other uses. And as if the lesson of history had not been learned, Gruber reports that the Nazi communists in places been followed by overt anti-Semitism and the rise of neo-Nazi skinheads.

Researching the book was made complicated by the fact that the collective memory has disappeared in many formerly

important Jewish centers. All the Jews have gone. And government officials often are still imbued with the Communist spirit of secrecy.

For example, Gruber found that the Polish city of Oswiecim — better known as Auschwitz — had once been a shtetl. But when she sought details of its pre-war history, a librarian at the city archives refused to help her, saying that this was "secret Polish information."

This was not intended in any way to be a book about the Holocaust. By chance, however, Gruber was trapped by a snowstorm in Auschwitz and ended up staying at the new Center for Information, Meetings, Dialogue, Education and Prayer close to the former death camp.

Early one morning, she switched on her radio and heard about the evacuation of 2,000 Muslim refugees from the Bos-

nian enclave of Srebrenica, packed standing in open trucks for a 60-mile trip. "I was lying in bed bere in Auschwitz — listening to this,"

she writes. "I couldn't bear it. I thought of a phrase I had read somewhere: 'History doesn't repeat itself, it rhymes.'"

International Herald Tribune

### BRIDGE

By Alan

## The Latest Crop of 'Baby Bistros'

By Patricia Wells  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — The "baby bistro" trend shows no signs of letting up, and that's positive for all of us. Almost weekly, a grand restaurant decides to broaden its clientele by opening a lower-priced, more casual establishment next door, on the next block, across the river. The places take off in a flash, filling a void one wouldn't even imagine was there.

With Gaya Rive Gauche, open on Rue du Bac since last June, we witness the piggyback effect. Gaya Rive Droite (baby bistro to the grand fish restaurant Gouard-Pruiner) works so well, owner Jean-Claude Gouard decided to cross the Seine to draw the chic Saint-Germain crowd.

My passion for fresh fish is no secret, so a menu that includes a well-seasoned salad of skate in a caper vinaigrette; an energizing salad of fresh crabmeat; an unfussy grilled daurade dotted with olive oil and basil; or red tuna panfried with a touch of spicy red peppers from the Basque country village of Espelette is impossible to pass up.

The marine-like blue-and-white decor puts you right in the mood, and the limited, but well-chosen wine offers some fine drinking. Try Léon Beyer's 1993 Riesling (175 francs or \$33), Gaston Huet's 1992 Vouvray (160 francs), or Château de Passavant's 1992 Anjou rouge (130 francs). Tables are elbow-to-elbow, so this is a place for a private, intimate tête-à-tête.

If more chefs listened to the public and just gave them what they were asking for, the gastronomic world would be a simpler place indeed. Five years ago, Yvan Zapata knew that the Right Bank Champ-Elysées showbiz crowd wanted pretty, cozy, cheap and cheerful. So with Restaurant Yvan, he gave them a dressed-up place that serves as a club that's open to all. Keep the menu simple, yet modern. Don't complicate, serve until midnight, and make diners feel they're getting something for their money.

In August, the young Belgian chef quietly opened a bistro next door, Le Petit Yvan, where the salon-like decor (which the French love to call "cozy") makes you happy you've left the confines of your living room. Even though you may not recognize anyone in the place, there's an electric feeling in the air, as though you

are, at last, in the right spot on the right night.

While Yvan's food lacks a certain finesse and refinement, it's pretty hard to complain about a 138-franc menu that includes nicely seasoned rillettes of sardines; brochettes of tuna bathed in a creamy sauce and surrounded by generous portions of mashed potatoes, or a mix of boudin noir and boudin blanc, paired with sautéed apples. There's nothing here to make you reach a state of ecstasy, but it's hard to walk away disappointed. Elbow-to-elbow is also the name of the game here, and the feeble exhaust system suggests that nonsmokers may choose to boycott. My biggest regret is the increasing trend toward paper napkins. Another sign of the slow demise of France's once impeccable standards.

*Gaya Rive Gauche, 44 Rue du Bac, Paris 7; tel: 45-43-73. Closed Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Eurocard, MasterCard, Visa. A la carte, 300 francs, including service but not wine.*

*Le Petit Yvan, 1 bis Rue Jean Mermoz, Paris 8; tel: 48-49-65. Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday. Open until midnight. Credit card: Visa. 138-franc menu, including service and a glass of wine.*

## THE ARTS GUIDE

### AUSTRIA

**Vienna**  
Palais Liechtenstein, tel: (1) 317-6900, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Hubert Schmalix." Austrian-born Hubert Schmalix is a representative of the "New Painting" of the late 1970s and '80s. The subjects include nudes, houses and figures of Christ. Museum Moderner Kunst, Stiftung Ludwig, tel: (1) 317-69-00. To Jan. 8: "Schmalix: The New Painting," 60 paintings by the artist (born 1952) in a large retrospective featuring nudes, paintings of houses and Christ figures from the past 10 years.

### BRITAIN

**Glasgow**  
The Italian Centre, tel: (41) 339-7517, closed Sundays. To Dec. 18: "Fuse," 32 contemporary artists show paintings, printmaking, sculpture, video, photography and installations in an annual exhibition.

**London**  
National Portrait Gallery, tel: (71) 306-0055, open daily. To Feb. 12: "Christina Rossetti, 1830-1894." Documents the upbringing and the relations of the British poet. Includes portraits by her Dame Gabriel Rossetti, her brother, as well as other 19th-century poets. Her poetry will be displayed in original manuscripts and illustrated editions.

Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 494-5515, open daily. Continuing To Dec. 14: "The Glory of Venice: Art in the 18th Century."

South Bank Centre, tel: (71) 828-2800, Nov. 19 to May 1995: Purcell Tercentenary Celebrations, focusing on Purcell's theater music, at Queen Elizabeth Hall with John Eliot Gardiner conducting a performance of "King Arthur."

Tate Gallery, tel: (71) 887-8000, open daily. To Feb. 12: "From Sidewalk to the Pre-Raphaelites," a survey of British watercolors, including landscapes by Thomas Girtin and Turner, drawings by Rossetti and engravings by Stubbs.

Victoria and Albert Museum, tel: (71) 938-8500, open daily. To Feb. 19: "Streetwise: From Sidewalks to Catwalk, 1940 to Tomorrow." Yves Saint Laurent's beatnik inspiration; Chanel's sequined surfer suit; Moschino and Dolce & Gabbana's happy interpretations; subversive tribe fashion; punks, Teddy boys and homeboys, rappers, whose looks are imitated by high fashion.

### CANADA

**Montreal**  
Musée d'Art Contemporain, tel: (514) 847-8226, closed Mondays. To April 16: "Highlights of the Collection." A new exhibition of works from the permanent collection of the museum between 1978 and 1992, including artists such as Daniel Buren, Charles Gagnon, Betty Goodwin, Michel Snow and Barbara Steinman.

### DENMARK

**Humblebaek**  
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art: tel: 42-19-07-19, open daily. To Feb. 5: "Toulouse-Lautrec and Paris." Approximately 70 paintings, 30 drawings and 100 graphic works from the time the artist spent in Paris from 1890 until his death in 1901, depicting the stars of the ballrooms and cafés.

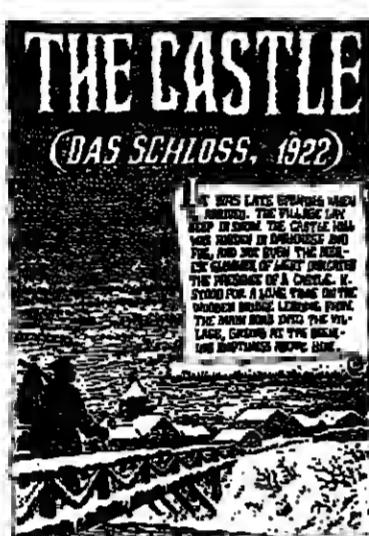
### FRANCE

**Paris**  
Musée de l'Art et du Costume, Palais Galliera, tel: (1) 47-20-85-23, closed Mondays. To March 12: "Histoire du jeans de 1750 à nos jours." Documents the development of denim and jeans, from the American workers' and farmers' overalls to present-day teenagers' uniform. Musée Rodin, tel: (1) 44-18-81-10, closed Mondays. To Jan. 8: "Desseins de Zadig." Features 80 drawings, including 25 World War I drawings and 55 drawings created between 1936 and 1967. Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, tel: (1) 49-52-50-00. The Kiror Opera of St. Petersburg performs Rimsky-Korsakov's "Kasch" (Nov. 23, Dec. 10 and 11) and "Sadko" (Dec. 6, 7 and 9). Also "Queen of Spades" (Nov. 25, 26, 27, Dec. 1 and 2) and "Khnzor and Kach" (Nov. 29, 30, Dec. 3 and 4). All the operas are directed by Alexei Stepaniuk and conducted by Valery Gergiev.

### GERMANY

**Bonn**  
Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, tel: (228) 9171-200, closed Mondays. To Feb. 26: "Wunderkammer des Abendlands: A journey through the history of European museums and collections." Features 2,000 objects collected by Europeans and now belonging to Scandinavian museums and private collectors: objects from the Renaissance to the Surrealist exhibitions of the 1930s.

**Israel**  
The Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-811, open daily. "Heroes: Past and



*Robert Crumb, Art Spiegelman and Lorenzo Mattotti comics in New York show.*

Present... Real and imaginary heroes are presented through activities, multi-media programs, computer games and films that track the image of both the ancient and modern hero.

**SPAIN**  
Museo del Prado, tel: (91) 420-23-36, closed Mondays. "Federico de Madrazo y Kuntz." Features the works of the Spanish painter, who also was the director of the Museo twice. Includes portraits, history and religious paintings.

**SWEDEN**  
Stockholm National Museum, tel: (9) 425-4250, closed Mondays. To Jan. 6: "Erik Pehrsson: Silverware." Features silverware created by the Swedish silversmith at the Atelier Borgila which he founded in 1920. Including the 800-piece service given by the Swedish people to Prince Gustaf Adolf and his wife in 1932.

**JAPAN**  
Tokyo National Museum of Art, tel: (212) 708-9400, closed Wednesdays. Continuing To Jan. 10: "Oy Twombly: A Retrospective."

**UNITED STATES**  
Chicago Art Institute, tel: (312) 443-3600.

open daily. To Jan. 15: "Glad Tidings of Great Joy." 15 medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque works of art from the Institute's permanent collection to tell the Christmas story.

**New York**  
Bard Graduate Center, tel: (212) 721-4245, closed Mondays. To Feb. 26: "Crosscurrents of Modernism: Selections from the Sydney and Frances Lewis Collection of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts." More than 80 pieces of late 19th- and early 20th-century decorative art. Includes furniture, ceramics, silver, glass, book bindings and jewelry.

**Brooklyn Academy of Music**, tel: (212) 307-4100. The New York premiere of Philip Glass' "La Belle Etoile" an opera for ensemble and film. It features Cocteau's classic film for its mise-en-scène and the score as its libretto. Dec. 7, 9, 10 and 11.

**Galerie St. Etienne**, tel: (212) 455-6734, closed Mondays and Sundays. To Jan. 7: "Comic Artists as Book Illustrators: Drawn to Text." Features book illustrations by five comic artists: Robert Crumb, Javier Mariscal, Lorenzo Mattotti, Jacques Tardi and Art Spiegelman.

**Museum of Modern Art**, tel: (212) 708-9400, closed Wednesdays. Continuing To Jan. 10: "Oy Twombly: A Retrospective."

**Metropolitan Museum of Art**, tel: (212) 570-3951, closed Mondays. To Jan. 29: "Pharaoh's Gifts: Stone Vessels from Ancient Egypt." More than 140 objects exemplifying Egyptian stone vessels and other vessels that served as cosmetic containers, funeral equipment and royal gifts.

**United States**  
Philadelphia Museum of Art, tel: (215) 763-8051, open daily. To Dec. 11: "Impressionism & Neoimpressionism: Dona e Passaggi dal Petit Palais di Ginevra." 70 works representing women and children. Includes works by Fantin-Latour, Caillebotte, Degas, Klimt and Poussin, as well as a bronze by Gauguin.

**ITALY**  
Venice Museo Correr, tel: (41) 940-200, open daily. To Dec. 11: "Impressionism & Neoimpressionism: Dona e Passaggi dal Petit Palais di Ginevra." 70 works representing women and children. Includes works by Fantin-Latour, Caillebotte, Degas, Klimt and Poussin, as well as a bronze by Gauguin.

**Spain**  
Museo del Prado, tel: (91) 420-23-36, closed Mondays. To Jan. 6: "Erik Pehrsson: Silverware." Features the works of the Spanish painter, who also was the director of the Museo twice. Includes portraits, history and religious paintings.

**Sweden**  
Stockholm National Museum, tel: (9) 425-4250, closed Mondays. To Jan. 6: "Erik Pehrsson: Silverware." Features silverware created by the Swedish silversmith at the Atelier Borgila which he founded in 1920. Including the 800-piece service given by the Swedish people to Prince Gustaf Adolf and his wife in 1932.

**Japan**  
Tokyo National Museum of Art, tel: (212) 708-9400, closed Wednesdays. Continuing To Jan. 10: "Oy Twombly: A Retrospective."

**United States**  
Chicago Art Institute, tel: (312) 443-3600.

**CLOSING SOON**

On Nov. 20: "Japanese Design: A Survey Since 1950." Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia.

On Nov. 20: "Parures: Bijoux Brillants des Collections du Musée Bérard-Muller." Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Paris.

On Nov. 20: "A Chief of Ideas: Voltaire and the Eighteenth Century." Pierpont Morgan Library, New York.

## New Look in Paris Museum Shops

By Christopher Petkanas

**AIX-EN-PROVENCE**, France — When in 1989, Paul Mathieu told the now-öttered American House & Garden, "Before I met Michael, I thought I was the only person in the world who had taste," it was a decorating shot heard around the world.

Arrogance and silliness are endemic to the decorating milieu, right up there with dust-gathering passementerie and curtains that bunch eight inches on the floor but, to the surprise of many, Mathieu and Michael Ray have turned out to be the French-American decorating team that just won't go away. What is more, they are the creative team behind one of the more interesting Paris shopping stories of the season.

Their new collection of objects for Paris Musées, a group of 15 small museums in the capital, was inspired by works of art in the Musée Carnavalet.

The sand-blasted triangular motif on a set of lozenge-shaped drinking glasses was lifted off a Harlequin costume in the 16th-century painting "L'Orme du Mail." The gold leaves printed on Robert le Heros' raw linen apron and dish cloth (Mathieu and Ray acted as art directors for these items) recall elements of boiserie that adorned the Hôtel d'Uzès in Paris in the 18th century.

From an earlier Paris Musées collection for which they commissioned objects from fellow designers and decorators, André Putman came up with a bronze travel clock whose face is ornamented with a crown of bay leaves borrowed from those held by an 1808 lead statue of Victory by Louis-Simon Boizot, also in the Carnavalet. Patrick Naggar did a bronze serving tray whose lip holds an arcing stem that finishes in a pair of wings suggested by Jules Coutan's 1886 sculpture "La Paix Armée" in the Musée du Petit Palais, another museum in the group.

Teaming up with the architect Gilles



Jewelry of the "Lyre" collection.

**T**HE collections are sold at the Carnavalet, the Musée de la Mode et du Costume and the Paris Musées boutique in Les Halles; starting Dec. 15, they will also be sold at 29 bis Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, in the fourth arrondissement. Prices range from 55 francs (about \$11) for cloth dish to 68 francs for a gold-plated bracelet with lyre-shaped links and 2,310 francs for the clock.

Mathieu, who is 34 and French and grew up in Lyon, and Ray, who is 32 and American and grew up in Fresno, California, seemed to really believe they were The Only Ones. Even if they were forced to acknowledge their membership in a design movement, the so-called New Barbarians, whose accepted leaders were Elizabeth Garouste and Mattia Bonetti, they seemed to inhabit a different plane.

Some assumed they were young and would just go away, taking with them their door pulls in the form of leaves, gnarled tree branches sawed into curtain rails and empty picture frames growing horns. Instead, they have moved on successfully from New Barbarianism, developing an anecdotal style of decorating for serious patron-clients.

Teaming up with the architect Gilles

Brue, Mathieu and Ray recently completed new schemes for the Banque de France here. Based in Aix, they are also working on a 1927 penthouse outside Paris and on a townhouse in New York.

In addition, they do a line of home furnishings fabrics for Donghia in the United States and are sculpting an eight-room luxury hotel out of a 15th-century *maison à maitre* in Carcassonne.

"In the '80s it was all about restoration," says Ray, trend-tracking. "I don't know what it is now, but all anyone wants to do is knock down walls."

Rather than cast around for a different architect for every job, he and Mathieu recently brought one on staff, Hervé Kakouridis.

There is also their association with Andrée Putman. When in 1990 Mathieu and Ray failed an audition to decorate Chateau Marmont, the Los Angeles hotel, Putman bought up the prototypes and put them in production for her firm, Ecar International, which also makes re-editions of pieces by Jean-Michel Frank and Eileen Gray.

In their work for Paris Musées, Ray says he and Mathieu have tried to do something "not just for those passing through the city on a visit, but for people who live in the neighborhoods where the museum shops are located. We want people to become accustomed to using the shops in the Carnavalet and Musée de la Mode even if they don't happen to be seeing an exhibit there."

There have been glitches. The board that approves the designs last year gave the go-ahead for a scarf silk-screened with a human skull from the Paris Catacombs museum. Then the board became a little uncomfortable with the subject and withdrew its approval.

*Christopher Petkanas's history of the New York decorating firm Parish-Hadley will be published next year by Little, Brown.*

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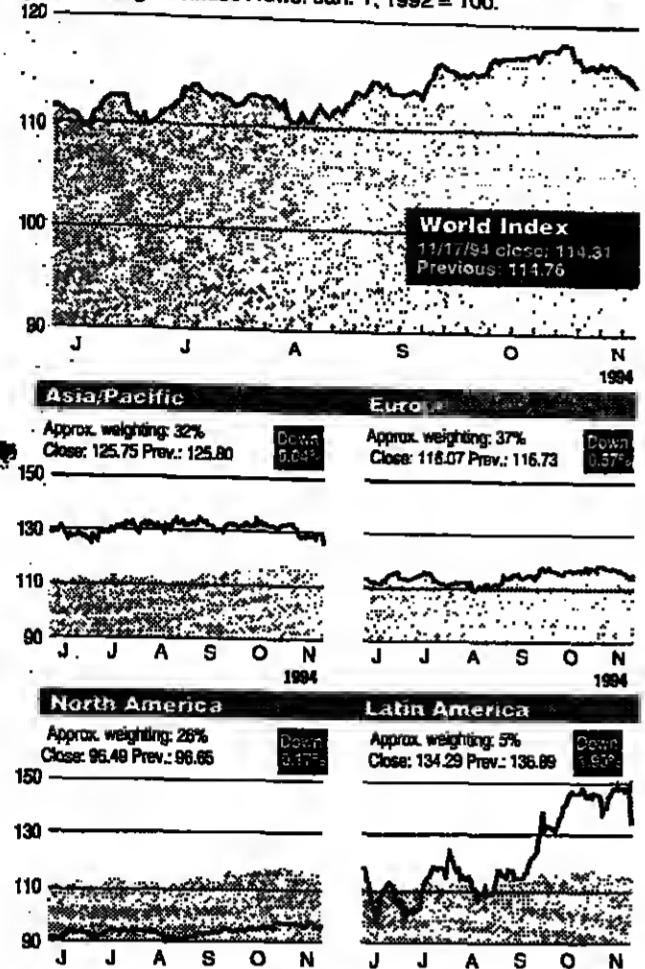
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	Ind. class	Prev. close	% change		Ind. class	Prev. close	% change
Energy	113.74	113.82	-0.07	Capital Goods	115.26	116.07	-0.70
Utilities	127.78	128.24	-0.36	Raw Materials	132.75	133.03	-0.21
Finance	113.28	113.69	-0.36	Consumer Goods	105.12	105.56	-0.42
Services	116.72	117.15	-0.37	Miscellaneous	122.40	123.51	-0.90

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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## Thinking Ahead / Commentary

### The West Must Stay Firm With China

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

**W**HICH IS THE West now has a once-only chance to propel China along the road to economic reform and induce it to become a constructive player in the world economy. It is vital that the West — and above all the United States — not let this huge prize slip away.

The opportunity comes from China's fervent ambition to become a founding member of the new World Trade Organization due to be set up in Geneva at the beginning of next year, provided it is first approved by the U.S. Congress.

It is clearly in the rest of the world's interest that China submit itself to international discipline by joining the WTO. But the admission terms must include cast-iron commitments to open up the country's still largely centrally planned economy, the most protectionist of any major country.

If China is allowed to continue on its current mercantilistic path, it will disrupt the world trading system and undermine plans for an Asia-Pacific free trade area by 2020 launched this week in Jakarta. Fortunately, the urgency of Beijing's desire to join the WTO gives the West enormous leverage.

Although it is of only symbolic value, China attaches major political importance to achieving founding-member status. Beijing is particularly anxious to join no later than Taiwan.

If China is allowed to continue on its current mercantilistic path, it will disrupt the world trading system.

membership if the West makes the entry terms too tough. That is pure bluff.

The real problem is that China is still trying to evade paying the full entry price which means accepting the capitalist free-market principles that have governed the Western-dominated world trading system since World War II.

There is no reason to believe that China is committed to establishing a truly open, free-trading economy," writes Gregory J. Mastel in a report on China and the WTO, just published by the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington.

China does not recognize the basic concept of nondiscrimination against the companies and nationals of other coun-

tries and feels quite free to break promises not to steal their intellectual property. An opaque tangle of import barriers, restrictions, subsidies and currency manipulation is designed to keep our imports and exports at almost any cost.

The West must insist that China commits itself to applying the free-trading rules of the international system for everyone to see, subject to proper review and enforcement procedures. Beijing must not be allowed to hide behind phony claims of developing-country status.

"If China is permitted to gain the benefits of membership, while persisting with mercantilistic practices, it will make a mockery of the WTO's free-trade principles and threaten the entire global trading system," Mr. Mastel writes. "Western markets could be devastated by exports from a protectionist, state-directed economy possessing enormous pools of low-cost labor."

Once China is admitted to the WTO, most of the West's leverage will disappear. As China grows more powerful, the West is unlikely ever again to have such a golden opportunity to influence its direction.

So far, however, the United States has been left to make most of the running alone. By seeming to hang back, other countries have allowed Beijing to turn the issue into a U.S.-Chinese dispute.

The European Union should make it quite clear to Beijing that this is a matter of world importance. So should Japan. Getting the terms right is far more important than sparing China's feelings. In the long run, it is in China's interest, too,

to end its mercantilism and move toward a truly open, free-trading economy.

But the five were generally optimistic about the state of the German economy. "While not entirely free of gray tones, our forecast for 1995 shows a bright picture," they said, cautioning that "the picture is dimmed by unemployment."

The report is a culmination of a year's work for the so-called wise men, each an acknowledged expert in his field of economics.

In the report, which was delivered to Chancellor Helmut Kohl Thursday evening, the five said the federal government's fiscal policy "lacked a clear medium-term plan to reduce government spending as a percentage of gross national product," and called on it to lower taxes and fees that burden the economy.

ton, whom they described as a conservative, was assuming a more aggressive approach. Investors have blamed Mr. Hilton for failing to move more quickly to boost revenue and earnings by expanding the company's gambling operations in Nevada and acquiring smaller casino companies and additional hotels.

Mr. Schmitt said Hilton Hotels was fairly valued at \$66 a share, but he said the company could be worth as much as \$86 a share by 1996.

"Maybe there's a way that Barron Hilton can get the company structured so that a prospective buyer would be willing to pay a higher price next year, or in 1996," he added.

In addition to Hilton's five casino hotels in Nevada, it has a riverboat casino in New Orleans. It also operates casino properties in Turkey, Australia and Canada.

Hilton has a market capitalization of \$3.26 billion, based on its share price Thursday.

Last year, Hilton reorganized its operations, separating its casinos and hotels into two divisions to try to expand its casino businesses. (Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder)

## AT&T Becomes Potential Bidder For Groupe Bull

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

NEC Corp. of Japan, an electronics manufacturer, has a 4.43 percent stake in Bull and is expected to increase this to 10 percent, in what is widely seen as an attempt to get a foothold in Europe's protected telecommunications market. The reported AT&T bid appeared to be an even more vigorous attempt to gain entry into that market.

Martin Oertel, an analyst with Dataquest, a market research firm, said it was an attempt to "cozy up to France Telecom" rather than to own Groupe Bull. "It's more of a strategic move to get a foot in the door in a company that's closely linked to France Telecom," he told Bloomberg Business News.

Analysts said AT&T was less interested in Bull's computer operations because it already has a strong position in the global computer market as a result of having bought NCR in 1991.

But sources at Bull said it was unlikely that the company would be sold merely as a gateway to the European telecommunications market. They said it had developed several products and technologies on its own and was primarily interested in partners in similar fields. Mr. Descaprières said recently that Bull was looking for a partner who knows the industry rather than one with deep pockets.

Some analysts said the government would have to think twice before allowing the biggest rival to Alcatel Alsthom SA of France such a strategic foothold in the French and European markets.

According to the financial daily *Les Echos*, AT&T and Quadral presented their proposal to the Finance Ministry and Industry Ministry last week, saying they would develop Bull as a provider of systems and information services.

## Why Europe Can't Create Jobs

### Report Calls State Interference the Prime Culprit

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

industries such as retailing and restaurants.

The report pointed to a host of what it termed "product market restrictions" that are holding back job creation in other sectors. Among those it faulted were restrictions imposed by governments ranging from tight zoning laws to

#### There needs to be a rebalancing of priorities.'

William Lewis, director of McKinsey Global Institute

regulations that effectively impede financial innovation.

The authors noted that Continental countries had unemployment rates of only about 2 percent in 1970, roughly equal to that of Japan. The report specifically examined France, Germany, Italy and Spain, as well as the United States and Japan. Today joblessness exceeds 10 percent of the work force.

In a report being released Friday, McKinsey disputed that notion. "We find that the labor market is only half the problem at best," says Mr. Lewis.

More specifically, he insisted that while such things as Europe's high minimum wages and social costs have effectively barred the creation of new jobs, this is only true for low-wage, low-skill

jobs such as "hamburger flippers."

"Much to our surprise, the U.S. economy is looking much, much better than anyone would surmise from reading the headlines in the papers," said Mr. Lewis. The report concluded that the United States created more skilled jobs per 1,000 workers than either France or Germany in the period between 1980 and 1993.

It is in the service sector that the United States stands in a class by itself. In most of the industrialized world, the service sector accounts for 70 percent of the jobs. More importantly, Mr. Lewis said that "all the growth" is there.

It is in that critical sector that Europe has performed worst according to the report, largely as a result of misguided government policies. In finance, for instance, the report noted that the willingness of U.S. authorities to countenance innovation in financial products and services has opened up vast new job opportunities in a highly paid industry.

Mr. Lewis offered no apologies for the implications of the report's recommendations. "Given the severity of the unemployment problem in Europe and the social tensions it generates, we are saying as outsiders that there needs to be a rebalancing of priorities," he said.

"There is no free lunch here."

## Hilton Hotels Ponders Going Up for Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEVERLY HILLS, California** — Hilton Hotels Corp. said Thursday it was exploring ways to increase shareholder value, including putting the company up for sale.

The company has hired Smith Barney & Co. to advise its management.

Other possibilities the company is considering are spinning off businesses, a reorganization of the company's finances, forming alliances with other companies, or the repurchase of Hilton shares.

Hilton stock surged \$10 to close at \$67.875.

Founded by Conrad Hilton after World War I, the company is one of the largest hotel chains in the United States and Europe, with more than 82,000 rooms. It also has interests in gambling, with five casinos in Nevada and other interests in Australia and Turkey.

Under a trust agreement set up after the death of Conrad Hilton, his son Barron, who is now Hilton's chairman, cannot sell the company for less than \$75 a share, according to James Schmitt, an analyst at West Country Financial.

Analysts said the announcement was a sign that Mr. Hilton

ton, whom they described as a conservative, was assuming a more aggressive approach.

Investors have blamed Mr. Hilton for failing to move more quickly to boost revenue and earnings by expanding the company's gambling operations in Nevada and acquiring smaller casino companies and additional hotels.

Mr. Schmitt said Hilton Hotels was fairly valued at \$66 a share, but he said the company could be worth as much as \$86 a share by 1996.

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Hilton has a market capitalization of \$3.26 billion, based on its share price Thursday.

Last year, Hilton reorganized its operations, separating its casinos and hotels into two divisions to try to expand its casino businesses. (Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder)

## 'Frightening' Unemployment Likely to Linger in Germany

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — German joblessness will remain at a "frightening and unacceptable level" in 1995 despite economic growth of 3 percent, Germany's official council of economic experts said Thursday in their annual report to the government.

The independent experts, popularly known as the "five wise men," estimated the current level of official and hidden unemployment in Germany at 5.3 million. They predicted that next year the official number of jobless would fall by 30,000 in Western Germany to 2.53 million and by 60,000 in Eastern Germany to 1.09 million, stubbornly resisting the effects of general economic growth.

The independent experts, popularly known as the "five wise men," estimated the current level of official and hidden unemployment in Germany at 5.3 million. They predicted that next year the official number of jobless would fall by 30,000 in Western Germany to 2.53 million and by 60,000 in Eastern Germany to 1.09 million, stubbornly resisting the effects of general economic growth.

In addition to issuing the forecasts, which largely echoed other recent predictions, the council criticized Bonn's lack of progress on downsizing the federal government, reducing new debt accumulation and introducing overdue changes in the country's tax, social security and health care structures.

But the five were generally optimistic about the state of the German economy. "While not entirely free of gray tones, our forecast for 1995 shows a bright picture," they said, cautioning that "the picture is dimmed by unemployment."

The report is a culmination of a year's work for the so-called wise men, each an acknowledged expert in his field of economics.

In the report, which was delivered to Chancellor Helmut Kohl Thursday evening, the five said the federal government's fiscal policy "lacked a clear medium-term plan to reduce government spending as a percentage of gross national product," and called on it to lower taxes and fees that burden the economy.

In particular, the wise men said the 7.5 percent "solidarity tax" surcharge on personal income that will be imposed in 1995 should be reduced to 5 percent in 1996, 2.5 percent in 1997 and eliminated a year later. So far, the government has only said it would "review" the tax on an occasional basis and eliminate it when the burden of Germanification has been reduced.

Uwe Jens, an economics spokesman for the opposition Social Democratic Party, said the report should be seen as a prescription for a "round-table" of government, labor, industry and the Bundesbank that is aimed at maintaining the rate of economic growth and creating jobs.

Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt agreed that unemployment would remain a serious problem, but took issue with the council's forecast, which is higher than his own.

The federal government is legally obligated to comment on the report, but when it does, it typically "leaves out the controversial issues," according to Wolfgang Göckeler, a spokesman.

Banking and industry lobbies, meanwhile, said the report confirmed the need for further structural change in the German economy.

#### Volkswagen Narrows Loss

Volkswagen AG, Europe's largest carmaker, is moving closer to its announced goal of breaking even this year and said Thursday it narrowed its pretax loss for the first nine months to 73 million Deutsche marks (\$47.08 million) from 1.52 billion DM a year earlier. Bloomberg Business News reported from Wolfsburg.

In the third quarter, the company almost doubled pretax profit to 136 million DM from 70 million DM a year earlier. It said the economic recovery in its main markets as well as the effects of streamlining its operations had been the main factors in the improvement.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

### Eurocurrency Deposits

Nov. 17

Sources: Reuters, Lloyd's Bank.

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

1

2



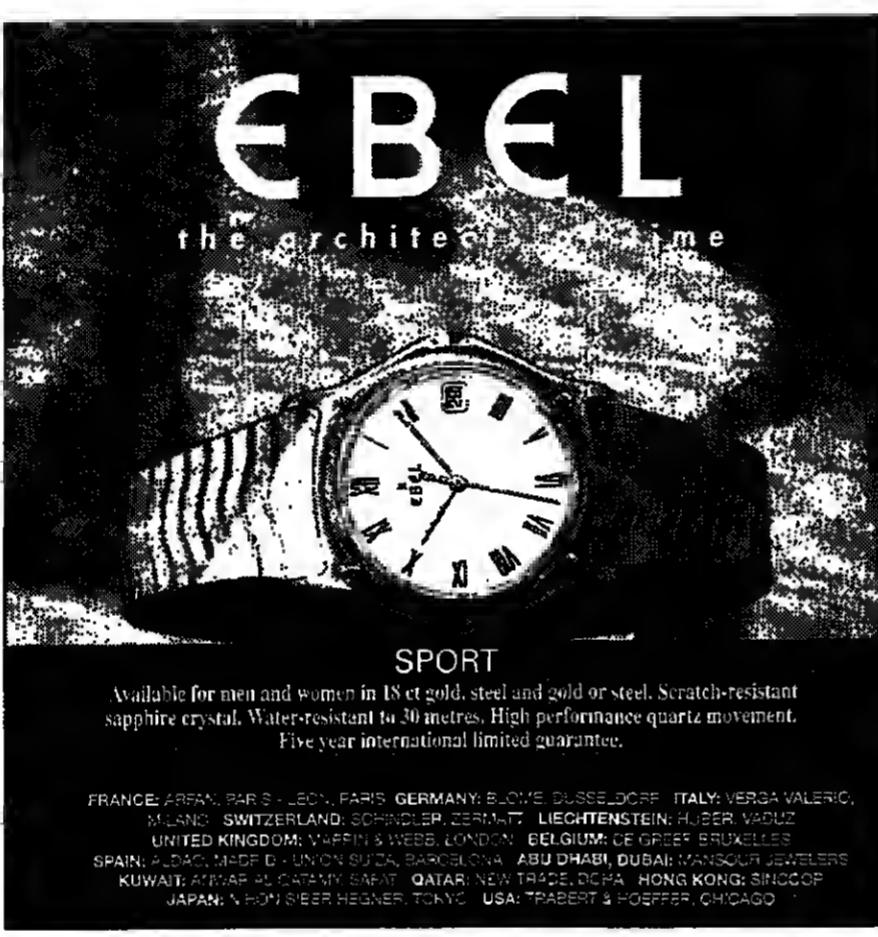


**NYSE**

**Thursday's Closing**  
Include the nationwide prices up to  
date on Wall Street and do not reflect  
prices elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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# Trading Giants In Japan Get Battered by Yen

**Bloomberg Business News**

TOKYO — Japan's giant trading companies reported sluggish half-year earnings. Itochu, which has stakes in Japanese cable operators and aims to launch a satellite-based pay television network, reported a current profit rise of 0.66 percent, to 18.63 billion yen. Sales declined 1.9 percent, to 7.73 trillion yen.

With interests including steel products and chemical manufacturing, Mitsui reported a fall of 7.8 percent in current profit, to 21.69 billion yen, while sales declined 2.1 percent, to 7.49 trillion yen.

Mitsubishi said its current profit fell 24 percent, to 15.59 billion yen, and Sumitomo's profit fell 6 percent, to 17.01 billion yen. Marubeni sales rose 1 percent, to 6.61 trillion yen, while Sumitomo sales fell 4 percent, to 7.22 trillion.

## ■ Builders See Declines

Japan's giant construction companies, struggling again with lower profit in the first half of the business year, believe business will continue to decline through the next year and possibly beyond, Reuters reported.

All of Japan's four largest contractors — Shimizu Corp., Taisei Corp., Kajima Corp. — announced Thursday that their current profits in the six months to September had plunged. Most severely hit was Taisei, whose six-month current profit plunged 52 percent, to 15.15 billion yen.

Mitsubishi, Japan's biggest trading concern, benefited from lower interest payments and posted a rise of 0.75 percent in current profit, to 27.83 billion

## Beaujolais Out Early In Japan

*Agence France-Presse*

TOKYO — A Japanese retailer broke the embargo for new Beaujolais wine, claiming that the practice forces consumers to pay an inflated price, a newspaper reported Thursday.

Beaujolais Nouveau, a light red French wine of the current year, should by custom have gone on sale at midnight on Thursday.

But the Shimoji Liquor Shop chain slashed the price at its store in Chiba and put the wine on sale Tuesday, according to the Mainichi newspaper.

Iwaji Shimono, president of the discount liquor store chain, criticized producers and distributors.

"Although the production cost is no more than 300 yen (\$3) a bottle, they are airlifted to Japan for the sole purpose of inflating the price," he said.

Mr. Shimono sells new Beaujolais at 1,100 yen a bottle, compared with a national average of 2,000 yen.

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## Rockefeller: Quiet Crisis Silence in Japan on Problem Property

By James Sterngold  
*New York Times Service*

TOKYO — Not many publicly listed companies in Japan speak candidly with stock analysts, so when Mitsubishi Estate Co. invited some analysts for discussions in recent weeks, they attended eagerly.

Executives from Mitsubishi Estate talked about the state of the battered Japanese property market, the company's slowly recovering occupancy rates and signs that the condominium market may be rebounding.

But the most important — and revealing — aspect of the meetings was what the company chose not to say. In New York, an affiliated company was disclosing a routine government filing that Rockefeller Center, the trophy property in Manhattan that Mitsubishi Estate has controlled since 1989, was to serially decline.

The filing made it clear that Mitsubishi Estate and its partners might default on the mortgage on the property.

The filing was not mentioned in Japan, and it came as a shock to analysts. But, given the size of Mitsubishi Estate and its prime holdings in Tokyo, the analysts said, a default would hurt the company's reputation but would not cause serious financial harm. Some analysts are still recommending the stock.

On Thursday, the stock closed down 50 yen (\$0.07) at 10,840.

"We asked about Rockefeller Center, and they didn't mention this at all," said Takashi Hashimoto, a real-estate analyst at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd.

Frustrating, perhaps, but par for the course. Japan's laws on disclosure of financial information for public companies are weak and poorly enforced.

The disclosure about Rockefeller Center, made Monday to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, showed that its owner had been hemorrhaging capital: its cash flow losses have totaled \$516.6 million since 1985. The company that owns the mortgage, Rockefeller Center Properties Inc., had to report that the cash problems raised "substantial doubt about the borrower's ability to continue as a going concern."

The borrower, Rockefeller Group Inc., is 80 percent owned by Mitsubishi Estate. In its

latest financial statement, for the six months ended Sept. 30, Mitsubishi Estate made no mention of this development.

Mitsubishi Estate said its pretax profit was 29.6 billion yen in the six months, a modest decline of 4 percent from a year earlier.

Analysts said that technically, the report for the six-month period was only for the

## INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

parent company and did not have to include the consolidated results for Mitsubishi Estate's affiliates. But that left few satisfied.

"They were not required to talk about it, but since they were going to make the disclosure in New York, and this is so important to them, they should have said something," said Mark Brown, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities.

The analysts said it was not clear what impact the Rockefeller Center problems would have on Mitsubishi Estate, though it was likely to be modest, given the company's size.

The company, which has huge holdings of office space in Tokyo, has consolidated assets valued at about \$26 billion. In the financial year that ended on March 31, it reported \$390 million in net earnings.

Bernard Simon, an analyst in Japan with UBS Securities, said Mitsubishi Estate's strengths were the quality of its holdings in Tokyo and the fact that it had kept a lid on its debt, which came to a little more than \$8 billion as of March 31. And while analysts generally say the company overpaid considerably for its Rockefeller Center holdings, it has made few such mistakes.

"At the end of the day, the Rockefeller Center folly was already factored into the share price," said Mr. Simon, who recommends the stock.

Mr. Hashimoto of Salomon Brothers also recommended the stock, but only for long-term investors.

"Yes, this is painful for Mitsubishi," Mr. Brown said, "but given the overall profile of the company, the Rockefeller Center problems do not represent a huge problem for them."

## Alarm Bell Over Prices In China

Reuters

BEIJING — China issued an urgent call Thursday for belt-tightening as inflation defied controls and the value of industrial output surged.

"Things that don't need to be done should not be done; things that can be delayed should be delayed," the Finance Ministry said in a directive on cost-cutting measures addressed to all government departments.

Consumer prices rose at a rate of 27.7 percent year-over-year in October, the State Statistical Bureau said in a report carried by the official Xinhua news agency. The consumer price index in October was 1.7 percent higher than in September.

"While inflation was still high, its pace slowed down in October," the news agency said without elaborating.

China has adopted a series of urgent measures to try to control inflation, including limiting new construction projects, but it has already admitted failure in its attempt to hold price rises to 10 percent this year.

Retail sales in October jumped 37 percent from a year earlier, to 144.4 billion yuan (\$17 billion), the biggest monthly rise this year, the bureau said.

The value of industrial output in October rose 24.3 percent year-on-year to 142.6 billion yuan, a 6 percent increase from September, the government said.

The statistics bureau added that state-owned industries had begun growing more quickly, heavy industry was rebounding and efficiency had improved, helping to reduce losses at state-owned companies.

## Investor's Asia



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• ABN AMRO Bank, the banking unit of ABN-AMRO Holding NV, has taken a 20 percent stake in HG Asia Group, a Hong Kong brokerage; terms were not disclosed.

• Amoco Corp. plans to add capacity to produce purified terephthalic acid, which is used to make polyester, in India, Pakistan and China.

• Daihatsu Motor Co.'s pretax profit surged 280 percent, to 2.1 billion yen (\$21 million), in the six months to Sept. 30 as cost-cutting offset a 5 percent drop in sales.

• Pacific Dunlop Ltd. blamed concern about the safety of its heart pacemakers for a 7 percent drop in its share price the past two days; the company has recalled three models for defects.

• Aiwa Co. plans to produce and sell personal computers and peripherals in Singapore and to spend 56 million Singapore dollars (\$38 million) to expand its research facilities there.

• Central Department Store in the eastern Chinese city of Nanjing has become the first such store in China to open a car showroom, the Xinhua news agency reported.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

## Singapore Growth Booms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Singapore's economy grew at a stronger-than-expected 10.2 percent annual rate during 1994, growth averaged 10.4 percent a year and added that "the outlook for the whole year remains good."

Growth was broad-based across the city-state's key sectors, particularly manufac-

turing, financial and business services and construction sectors, the ministry said.

The statement said that for the first nine months of 1994, growth averaged 10.4 percent a year and added that "the outlook for the whole year remains good."

(AFP, Bloomberg)



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On November 19th and 20th, the investment and financial multi-conference exhibition "MONEY SHOW" is organized, for the third year, under the aegis of the Greek-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The organization is managed by the Innovative Applications Centre of the Organoteknia Group.

The objective of the "MONEY SHOW"

a. The promotion of financial products and services offered in the Greek market.

b. The presentation of various possibilities in dynamic and profitable sectors of the Greek Economy.

What is offered by the "MONEY SHOW"

\* Presentations and collaboration discussions with the most important representatives of the New Money Market and/or investors.

\* Presentations of services and collaboration negotiations in the pavilion of each exhibitor.

\* Contacts, agreements and specialized official information and updates.

\* Direct communication with a socioeconomically upgraded public, seeking services and products of the highest standards.

The aim of the "MONEY SHOW" is to create, year after year, the framework within which all factors of the Investment Market, the Money Market, as well as significant institutions of the Economy, can communicate, exchange ideas, identify and formulate mutually beneficial partnerships and relationships, and finalize agreements and collaborations.

The operation of the "MONEY SHOW"

The "MONEY SHOW" will be organized in the Atheneum Intercontinental Hotel.

Its core will be the Multiconference, to be held in the specially modified three-part Hallroom. The about 60 speakers, as well as all the participants of the Conventions, are selected from the sector of the money and investment markets. The subjects of the Multiconference are divided into 12 independent categories (detailed information is available on request).

The lower two floors of the Hotel are organized as Offices-Pavilions of the exhibitors, to allow for independent contacts and negotiations. This is most important and differentiates the "MONEY SHOW" from other simple presentations, rendering it both creative and effective.

The central design philosophy of the "MONEY SHOW"

The exhibition operates as an area for discussions and contacts and, secondarily, as an area for a pre-selected audience. The participation to the exhibition does not fall solely under the logic of the promotion of a company profile, but extends into the centralized organization of all necessary procedures for facilitating negotiations and/or agreements with the most significant prospective customers of each exhibition. Our collaborators in each parallel convention are the most significant representatives of the specialized press in the particular sector. The 5,000 visitors of the exhibition are made of the audience of the conventions.

Information management of the "MONEY SHOW"

The flow control is computerized and monitored centrally.

Additional information:

Organoteknia Group

Th. Sofoulis 12

GR-154 51 Neo Psychiko

**NASDAQ**

**Thursday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

**AMEX**

**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

**Sales Figures** are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks up to the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where available, stock dividendouncements to 25 percent or more have been placed in year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual distributions based on the latest declaration.

- a—dividend also extra (\$1,
- b—rate of dividend plus stock dividend,
- c—trading dividend,
- cd—called,
- d—new yearly low,
- e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months,
- f—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident tax,
- g—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend,
- h—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting,
- k—dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears,
- n—new basis in the past 27 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading,
- nd—next day delivery,
- P/E—price-earnings ratio,
- r—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend,
- s—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- stc—split.
- t—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date,
- u—new yearly high,
- v—trading halted,
- vi)—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies,
- wd—when distributed,
- wh—when issued,
- wn—when warrants,
- x—ex-dividend or ex-rights,
- xis—ex-income distribution,
- xw—without warrants,
- y—ex-dividend and sales in full,
- yld—yield,
- z—series in full.

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**Why study at home**  
**when you can take to the road and**  
**discover the world while learning a**  
**foreign language, brushing up on your**  
**artistic skills or perfecting your**  
**expertise in the kitchen?**

Paris is a magnet that attracts Francophiles from all over the world. For those who are drawn to the French language and culture, the Sorbonne's *Cours de Civilisation Française* is one of the most popular programs. This special program for those over the age of 18 offers summer courses of varying lengths and for all levels of language proficiency from June through September.

Morning courses stress grammar and written expression and are supplemented with homework and afternoon conferences for interested students on French culture and art. A course for professors and visitors with an advanced level of French is also offered from the beginning of July to mid-August.

**Fashionable courses**  
 Parsons School of Design, based in New York City, has a campus in Paris as well. Both branches of the school offer summer programs at the pre-college and college levels and master classes that take full advantage of the artistic and design resources of each city. Summer courses cover such subjects as fine art, art history, fashion, decorative arts, architecture and photography. Paris classes are all taught in English, and the New York campus has a course called Language and Design for non-native English speakers.

Located in the historic Latin Quarter, the Paris American Academy offers courses in the fine arts, fashion and interior design, as well as intensive French-language courses. The academy uses an apprenticeship form of instruction, in keeping with its philosophy that students should work and study in direct contact with professionals. Representatives of the media, gallery owners and fashion designers are invited to participate in student art exhibitions and fashion shows.

**Bilingual cooking classes**  
 Aspiring gourmet chefs can choose between two renowned cooking schools with bilingual (French and English) cooking classes. The Ecole de Gastronomie Française Ritz-Escoffier, located in the prestigious Hôtel Ritz, has courses in traditional French cooking, wine, cheese, pastry and breads, as well as special holiday courses in which students learn how to cook traditional French Christmas and New

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Year's meals. There is also instruction in the art of elegant entertaining and flower arranging.

The Cordon Bleu cooking school also offers special holiday courses. Unusual classes here cover foie gras, chocolate and shopping trips in Paris's open-air markets.

Big-city life, even in Paris, does not appeal to everyone, however. Luckily, the French provinces also offer a variety of learning opportunities. The Institut de Français in Villefranche, near Nice, for example, is a language school with a spectacular setting on the Mediterranean. It offers two- or four-week total-immersion courses that stress diversified teaching approaches in small groups in a French-only speaking environment. Classes are held in a handsome hillside villa overlooking the port town and the sea, and the institute can arrange for housing in its own apartments in town or in a hotel.

**Family atmosphere**

La Cardère offers French-language courses in an intimate family atmosphere in the calm of the Bresse countryside. A maximum of five students follow intensive, individualized courses lasting one week or longer. French-speaking visitors add to the variety of the conversation. Three excursions in Bresse, the Jura and Burgundy are included in the course, and there is a heated swimming pool and a pond on the premises, as well as extensive sporting facilities and bicycles.

In the lovely, lively southern university town of Montpellier, A.P.R.E. (Association pour la Promotion des Rencontres entre Etudiants Etrangers et Français) offers intensive French-language courses in small groups. Cultural activities are stressed here, including audiovisual presentations of art, poetry and music; films; lectures and debates; and

excursions to beaches, films, restaurants and shows so students can practice in real life what they have learned in class. Once a week, there is an excursion to such attractions as the Mediterranean coast (only 15 minutes away), the wine country or nearby Gallo-Roman villages.

**The light of Provence**  
 The Université d'Aix Marseille III, located in the beautiful old Provençal town of Aix-en-Provence, offers three intensive four-week courses in French in June, July and September. Small groups spend 20 hours a week in class, and in the afternoons, two-hour workshops cover special topics such as French comic books, French literature and poetry or commercial French.

Saturdays are devoted to outings in Provence. The university is willing to help students find living accommodations, and students may also take courses during the university's normal semesters, from October to

January or February to May.

The Marchutz School, also located in Aix-en-Provence, offers art classes in an area whose special light and landscapes attract such artistic geniuses as Cézanne and Van Gogh. In addition to painting and drawing classes, courses in art history and criticism and museum studies take advantage of the region's artistic treasures. Students can also take French language and culture courses through the affiliated Institute for American Universities and studio courses at the French Ecole des Beaux-Arts.

**Champagne country**  
 Moving up to the north of France, IDFAR (Institut du Français des Affaires de Reims) was founded last year to provide foreign businesspeople with training in French business language and practices. In addition to its pedagogical function, which includes an emphasis on intercultural relations to help avoid embarrassing cultural misunderstandings, the

school has the added attraction of being located in Reims, in the heart of Champagne country. Students can concentrate on the language of their professional specialty, be it anything from agro-industry to luxury goods. Programs are flexible and adaptable to the needs of students. After three weeks of intensive courses, students are entitled to a certificate from the University of Reims.

IFAM (Franco-American Institute of Management) is based in Paris, but its courses are taught in American

English. The 10-year-old school has an interesting four-year program.

The first year concentrates on the study of management, the second on work experience. After the third year, students are awarded a Bachelor of Business Administration. The fourth year takes students to one of four affiliated top U.S. business schools, from which they receive an MBA. IFAM also has a graduate program in management called the MBA University. Candidates spend part of the 11 to 16 month program in Paris

and the rest in the United States.

Also concentrating on business, but on the European level, is the European University. The school's brochure sums up its mission: "We teach the same language to students from 55 different countries; business." The university has 17 campuses all over Europe and offers a four-year BBA program as well as an MBA program. Students can move

from campus to campus, and courses cover management, marketing, financial management, sales techniques, applied computer science and communications. The first two years of the undergraduate program are taught in English or in the national language of the campus's location. The final two years are taught exclusively in English, as are the MBA courses.

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In 1986, IFAM's rapid development led to the creation of the program, MBA University. In association with top American business schools, this program offers a 1-year MBA to university graduates and executives.

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# SPORTS

## Bidding Opens for Golden State's Reluctant Warrior

By Richard Justice  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — With the Golden State Warriors having re-signed Chris Webber, and prepared to trade him, the Washington Bullets were in position Thursday to pull off one of the biggest acquisitions in franchise history.

Several National Basketball Association teams were expected to make a run at Webber, but the Bullets were in the best situation to land him.

Sources close to the situation indicated the Bullets were prepared to offer forward Tom Gugliotta, a 1995 first-round draft choice, perhaps another draft pick and other considerations. The Warriors and Bullets already had discussed such a deal through a third party, but because of NBA tampering rules, had not spoken to one another.

Now, they could begin formal discussions, and sources said the deal could be pulled off soon. The Warriors

might talk to other teams, including the Los Angeles Lakers, but they were believed to be intrigued by Gugliotta, one of the few front-line players they can fit under their salary cap.

One source said Webber's new contract with the Warriors is a 12-year deal worth \$73.14 million. It also is believed to include an unconditional escape clause after the second year, but not a no-trade provision.

If the Bullets can complete the deal, Webber likely would be united with his former University of Michigan teammate, Juwan Howard, the Bullets' unsigned first-round draft choice. The two were part of one of the greatest recruiting classes in college history, and in their two seasons together took Michigan to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament final twice.

Some possible hangups remained. Since the Bullets and Warriors had not formally opened trade talks, their discussions had been handled by a third party, according to sources. One source said the teams had already been told by NBA officials that the league had its eye on the deal and would investigate charges that the teams had discussed a trade before Webber had signed. Such a discussion is forbidden by NBA rules.

Perhaps also because of those fears, officials from both teams made themselves unavailable for comment.

Webber was the first pick of the 1993 draft and was last season's NBA rookie of the year. He was initially selected by Orlando and traded to Golden State, where he averaged 17.5 points and 9.1 rebounds. He signed a 15-year, \$74 million contract that included a one-year escape clause. He exercised that clause after clashing with Don Nelson, the coach of the Warriors. The Warriors had offered around \$50 million over seven years, but declined to give Webber another early escape clause, which he wanted

in case his problems with Nelson continued.

The Warriors announced the signing in a terse statement late Wednesday. It said forward Rod Higgins had been waived to clear a spot for Webber on their 12-man roster. The Warriors said Webber would not be available to play until at least Friday, which would give them time to complete a trade. Sources familiar with the discussions said the Bullets remained Webber's first choice if his disagreement with the Warriors could not be resolved.

Webber apparently decided several days ago that he'd like to be traded. The problem is that the Warriors first had to sign him to a contract that would fit in someone else's salary slot.

Webber would then be trusting the Warriors to trade him, and he reportedly has been skeptical.

If the Bullets can pull off the deal, they'd have the franchise player they haven't had since Wes Unseld retired.

Webber, 6 feet 10, 250 pounds, (2.1 meters, 113 kilograms) is 21 years old. He turned pro following his sophomore season at Michigan.

If the Bullets can close their long and bitter negotiations with Howard, they'd have a dynamic front court despite the loss of Gugliotta, their best player.

Webber has had troubles with Nelson and didn't like playing center. Now that the Warriors have acquired Ronny Seikaly, Webber could play power forward. But he met with team officials 10 days ago and told them he didn't want to play for Nelson.

Sometime in the last couple of weeks, the Warriors began attempting to gauge Webber's trade value. Several teams, most prominently the Los Angeles Clippers, talked of presenting Webber with an offer sheet, and the Lakers may attempt to enter the trading sweepstakes.

## Teen Puts Team First, \$3.7 Million Second

By Eric Shepard  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — California's newest and youngest lottery millionaire had more important things on his mind than his winning ticket. The 18-year-old high school senior had a football game to prepare for.

After being awakened by the news that his "quick pick" Super Lotto ticket was the big winner in the weekly jackpot drawing, Terry Dill was sitting in the local coffee shop in tiny Boron, California, eating a traditional game-day breakfast with teammates.

"I love football more than anything," said Dill, who won \$3.7 million, or \$135,360 a year after taxes for the next two decades. "I've been playing since I was 8, and I wasn't about to stop for a day just because I won the lotto. First things first."

Moments after Boron's 14-0 victory last week over Community Christian of Bakersfield, Dill and his parents took off for a weekend trip to Sacramento to claim the prize.

"I gave Terry a bug after the game like I always do, and he whispered in my ear that he was ready to collect his money," said Vicki Dill, Terry's mother. "It had been a pretty emotional day for all of us."

Dill, the youngest of Tharold and Vicki Dill's four children, became eligible to play the lottery when he turned 18 on Nov. 6. Two days later, while eating at the Frosted Mug where his girlfriend is a waitress, he bought his first four lottery tickets after finishing his hamburger and french fries.

On one of the tickets, Dill picked the six winning numbers himself. The other three were selected by the computer, and it was the last "quick pick" ticket he bought that turned out to be the winner.

Dill received the good news when an older brother in Stockton called to say someone in Boron had the winning ticket. As Vicki Dill recited the numbers — 15, 30, 34, 35, 50 and 51 — she realized Terry had a perfect match.

"We were just all screaming and yelling," she said. "It's something you just can't believe."

Despite the commotion, Dill did not forget he was to meet his teammates and coaches for breakfast, something the team does the morning before every game.

Vicky Dill is a cook at the Coffee Mug and Terry works there part-time as a waiter and janitor. After informing the team of the news, Dill was told by Coach Paul Kostopoulos that he would have to attend school that day to be eligible for the game.

Terry Dill wants to attend junior college in the fall and play football, then transfer to veterinary school at the University of California at Davis his junior year.

"None of this is reality yet," he said, "so I just have to go about my life like I did before."

## Baseball's Owners Make New Proposal

The Associated Press

**HERNDON, Virginia** — Talks between major league baseball's club owners and players resumed Thursday, with management to make a revised proposal that involves a tax on payrolls and revenue to be levied on the richest and most free-spending clubs.

That changes a proposal centered around a salary cap.

"We've been down this road before, and I don't anticipate anything much different than what we've seen in the past," said Mark Belanger, a union executive.

A committee of eight owners and management officials, working with a team of accountants and lawyers, worked all day Wednesday at putting the finishing touches on the new proposal and at agreeing on proposed tax rates.

The document represented the first new offer put forth by owners since June 14, two months before the start of the strike that ended the season, wiped out the playoffs and forced the cancellation of the World Series.

Players were expected to spend much of Thursday studying the proposal. A response could come Friday.

After that, it may be up to the federal mediator, W.J. Ussery, to keep the two sides talking.

Under the new proposal, one tax would be levied on team payrolls that rise above a certain level. Another tax would be charged on teams with the highest revenues. Those funds would be used to subsidize small-market teams.

• The NHL and its players' union were to continue contract talks Thursday, with the league expected to respond to the latest proposal by the Players As-

sociation by offering a counter-proposal of its own.

A payroll tax to help small-market teams has been at the heart of this dispute. While owners deny that it is a strict salary cap, players say that it has the same effect as a cap. They presented a proposal last week regarding entry-level salaries and two-way contracts, but their version was unacceptable to owners, a management source said.

• The NBA players' union, on Wednesday night, rejected the league's proposal to close loopholes in salary cap rules.

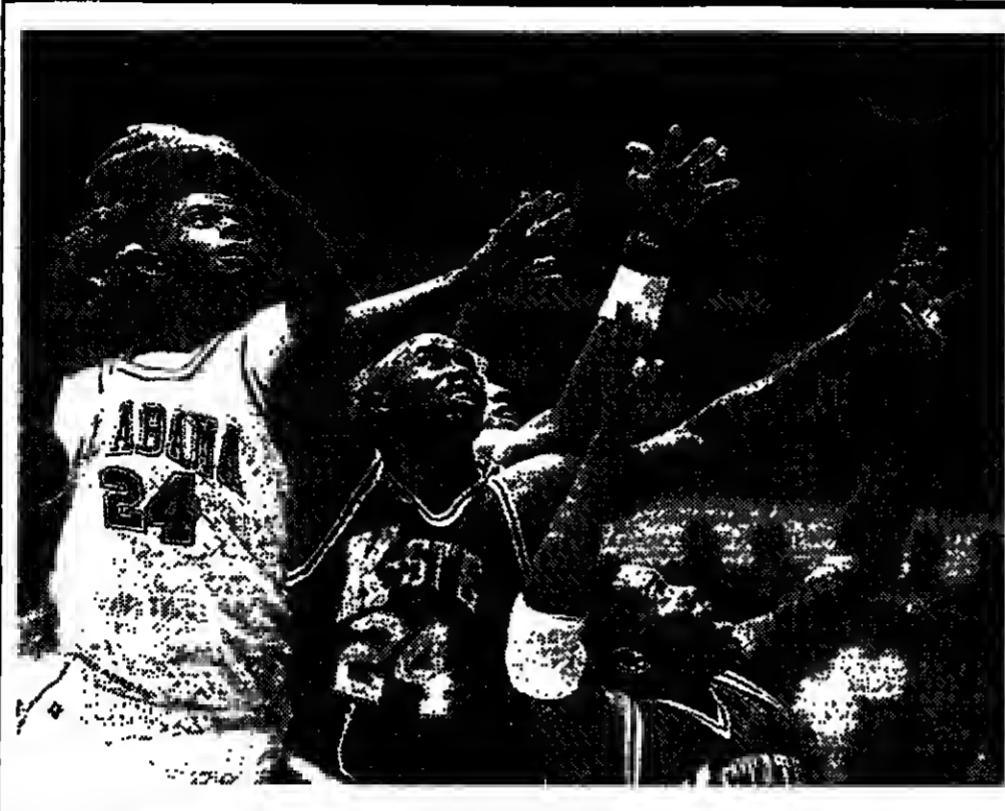
Charles Graafland, the union's executive director, said the league had also turned down the players' proposal to replace the salary cap with a rookie pay scale.

### SCOREBOARD

#### NBA Standings

#### Wednesday's Games

EASTERN CONFERENCE			WESTERN CONFERENCE		
Atlantic Division			Mideast Division		
W	L	Pct	W	L	Pct
4	2	.667	5	1	.833
4	3	.545	4	2	.667
4	2	.667	4	3	.545
2	4	.333	2	5	.286
2	6	.286	2	5	.286
1	7	.143	1	7	.143
Central Division			Midwest Division		
3	2	.600	3	2	.600
3	2	.600	3	2	.600
3	2	.600	3	2	.600
2	4	.333	2	4	.333
2	5	.286	2	5	.286
Western Conference			Pacific Division		
7	1	.889	7	1	.889
5	1	.833	5	1	.833
3	2	.600	3	2	.600
3	3	.500	3	4	.429
2	4	.333	2	5	.286
1	5	.167	1	6	.167



### Hoop-De-Do, It's Begun Again

Antonio McDyess was

the odd man out as Kansas State's Desmond Davis (24) and Belvis Noland tried to corral a rebound in a Preseason NIT college basketball game in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The 18th-ranked Crimson Tide routed the Wildcats, 79-48, in the first-round contest. Syracuse did not fare nearly as well:

George Washington scored the first 12

points of overtime for a 111-104 victory over the 12th-ranked Orangemen.

Neil Brake/The Associated Press

### DENNIS THE MENACE

#### PEANUTS



#### CALVIN AND HOBBES



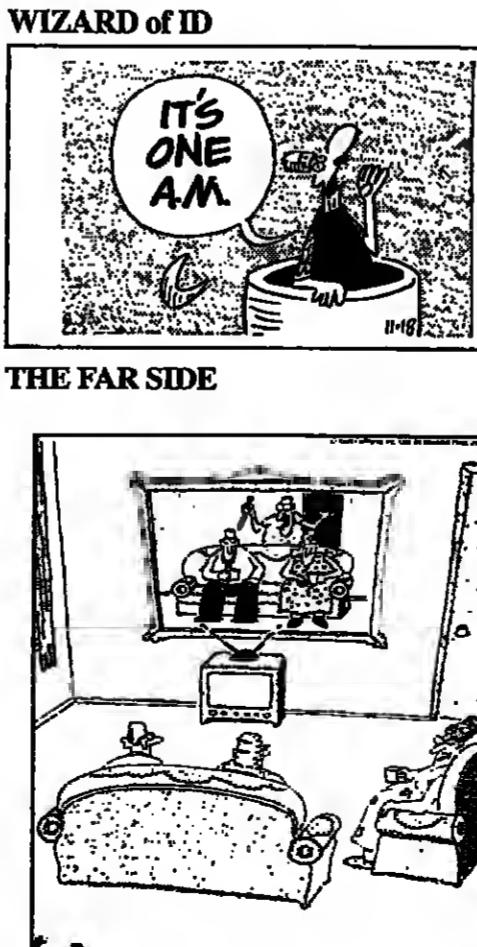
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## OBSERVER

## Politicians! Surf's Up!

By Russell Baker  
WASHINGTON — The most interesting explanation of the famous Republican triumph comes from my wife, who is not political and whose mind, therefore, has not been so assayed by total immersion in polling statistics.

She thinks it was the inevitable result in a nation with a really heavy channel-surfing habit. Voters treated the familiar old Democrats just as they treat the familiar old TV shows when they pop down in the parlor with a remote-control gadget.

They just naturally zapped them, thinking, "Might as well try another pol. Probably won't be much better, but he can be zapped too after I've surfed the entire menu."

If you have been listening to talking heads make everything perfectly murky, you may dismiss my wife's explanation on ground that it is excessively simple. Yet the simplest explanation often solves the most baffling mystery.

It seems quite natural that channel-surfing should lead to politician-surfing. For Americans have long been prisoners, as it were, of both television and politicians.

When television consisted of a few networks and an independent station or two rerunning old network shows, you could take it or turn it off. And who could possibly turn it off? Its grip was so unshakable that the few who could turn it off were jeered as intellectuals and snobs.

Even changing from one channel to another required toll. Overweight bodies had to be lifted, then walked two, three, four feet, maybe bent slightly to touch a dial, a button.

It was easier to lie there and let the arrogant tubemasters and advertisers give it to you right between the eyes.

Then suddenly — empowerment! Dozens and dozens of

new cable channels became available. And the ultimate weapon — the remote!

This incredibly powerful new weapon changed the balance of power between TV providers and viewing masses. Viewers no longer have to lie there and take it. Now they lie there and zap it.

The terrifying threat of 500 channels, if carried out, will require such intense concentration on the remote that millions doubtless will suffer psychiatric breakdown after repeated failure to surf the entire 500 before all change shows.

Change is hard for people to accept. Maybe that's why so many politicians stay in office so long. With the remote working in their favor in the TV room, however, change became a habit.

The manipulated herd was hard no longer. It was now a surfer.

When did it begin to feel comfortable with the idea that it could zap a politician and move on to another, just as casually as it zapped a shopping channel and moved on to the Weather Channel, then to Bravo, to A&E, to PBS, to the Cooking Channel, the Cosmetics Channel, the Automatic Firearms Channel, the O.J. Simpson Channel?

It's hard to say precisely when people became comfortable with politician-surfing, but the 1992 defeat of President Bush showed it well under way. President Bush, once so unbeatable that no important Democrat dared run against him, was in a few months so reduced by failure to gratify audience demand for an exciting economic show that he fell to the little-known Bill Clinton.

Clinton was the first beneficiary of politician-surfing, and now of course the surfers seem hot to surf on to another pol after last week's demonstration of how easy it is.

Well, the idea is my wife's. I was in charge of the muddling. Libby Gelman-Waxner's alter ego.

New York Times Service

## What Makes Libby Tick? Ask Paul Rudnick

By William Grimes  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — Does Libby like "Stargate"? You bet. Big time. No need to ask, really. How could a movie in which Kurt Russell kicks keister among the ancient Egyptians at the far end of the universe fail to enchant Libby Gelman-Waxner, the monthly film critic for Premiere magazine and the finest judge of cinematic art ever to come out of Great Neck, New York?

"Libby is guided primarily by trailers, and 'Stargate' resembles 40 trailers back to back," says Paul Rudnick, Libby's creator, dissecting the film at a Times Square restaurant around the corner from the Criterion Center, where he has just seen it. "Also, Libby is a huge Kurt Russell fan, although in this film he seems to be playing an angry shaving brush."

Although the film doesn't touch on shopping or weight loss, two of Libby's preoccupations, it does work in a third important Libby theme.

"The film manages to present space travel as an alternative to psychotherapy," says Rudnick, who accepts this as natural. "I do think that confronting the ancient Egyptian sun god would change guy."

Some people might think that "Stargate" is just a little bit over the top. The film could be described as a bubbling cinematic gumbo made up of equal parts "The Ten Commandments," "Ben Hur," "Star Wars," "Mad Max," "2001," "The Mummy" and "Platoon." For Libby, that means more to love. "She's a fan of excess," says Rudnick. "She would adore this film: It's pleasure without thought."

As readers of Premiere understand, Libby, whose monthly columns have now been collected in "If You Ask Me" (Martin's Press), takes a personal approach to film criticism. Her fans know that she is an assistant buyer of juniors' active wear, married to a highly successful pudgy orthodontist, John, and that she has two adorable children, Jennifer and Mitchell Shawn, and a therapist, Dr. Arlene Cole-Natham.

They also get a glimpse of the cinema that reflects the Great Neck world view. Libby tends to zero in on clothing, accessories, weight fluctuations and cosmetic surgery among the major stars, possible sightings of Mel Gibson's bush, and unpleasant tactile or olfactory effects.

"She judges films by their relevance to her personal life," Rudnick says.

Like a miracle cleanser, Libby gets the spots that other film critics miss. In "Lock Up," who else noticed that when Sly swabs the floor, he keeps going over the same little corner, so you know that he's never used a mop before? Or that in "Camille Claudel" Isabelle Adjani had awfully smooth hands and a terrific manicure for a proto-feminist sculptress.

Libby came to life five years ago, when Premiere was starting up and its editor asked Rudnick to be its in-house film critic. "I decided the world did not need another film critic," says Rudnick. "The world needed Libby." He fudges a bit about her age ("she is in her

mid-30s, and moisturizing"), but he's clear on her origins. "When Cinplexes were first opened in malls, that was the big bang that created her," he says, "the moment when filmgoing and shopping became one."

She may turn out to be his most memorable creation. Rudnick has won critical praise for plays like "I Hate Hamlet" and "Jeffrey," for his script writing on both Addams Family films (the first an uncredited polish) and for two satirical novels. But Libby has struck a nerve. Many readers think she exists. Her fans cheer her on. She also gets mail from angry cineastes who denounce her as a know-nothing who needs to take a course in film theory, and from irritated subscribers in the Midwest who think she spends too much time talking about her private life.

Rudnick is blade-thin and rather dour looking, with a long face and downward-pointing eyebrows. His ability to amuse and be amused is at odds with his face. He generates streams of one-liners and sharp little observations by the yard, with no apparent effort.

Occasionally, Rudnick will pause, consider one of his own lines, and indulge in a laugh. It's a four-beat, deliberately paced hub-hub-hub-hub, with the sound produced on the inhale, rather than the exhalation. He's a nerd laugh.

Rudnick, 36, grew up in Piscataway, New Jersey, and popped up on the theater scene in New York

straight out of Yale, where he gathered the material for his first play, "Poor Little Lambs," about a year in the life of the Whiffenpoofs, which was produced at St. Peter's Church in Manhattan in 1982. The play was optioned for film, and Rudnick found himself writing screenplays, and getting a taste of Hollywood absurdity.

"I could follow the trends by the way they asked for rewrites," he says. "It was a Brat Pack movie for a while. Then, when more violent films came in, it was a gang film in which the Lambs fought with the New Haven townies, sort of like West Side Story." Ultimately, the project faded away.

Meanwhile, Rudnick, now ensconced in Greenwich Village, wrote three plays and threw them all away. Then, he wrote "Social Disease," a satire of the New York nightclub scene, and "I'll Take It" about three elderly sisters and a young man who go on a shopping binge, hitting every outlet store in New England.

"I intended to be only a playwright," he says. "Now I think, let the idea dictate the form. I've stopped worrying what I put on my tax return under 'profession.'

Indeed, "I Hate Hamlet" started life as a novel before mutating into a play, and there must have been times when Rudnick wished he'd stuck to Plan A. Especially the night that Nicol Williamson struck the play's co-star, Evan Handler, with his sword, whapping Handler left the stage, never to return.

With the Addams Family films, Rudnick struck pay dirt. The campy, tongue-in-cheek premise of the films and the open invitation to reel off strings of one-liners, proved ideal for his particular talents.

"Those movies," he says, "were pure pleasure."

Between Addams, Rudnick wrote "Jeffrey," his most successful play yet, about the complications that ensue when the title character, who is gay, responds to the AIDS epidemic by giving up sex.

This spring, Rudnick returned to Off Broadway with "The Naked Truth," a satire suggested by the furor surrounding the photographs of Robert Mapplethorpe. In Rudnick's play, a starry socialist finds herself in the SoHo loft of a gay photographer who expands her vocabulary and her pinched moral sense.

A film version of "Jeffrey," with a screenplay by Rudnick, was shot in New York this summer and is now being shown to distributors.

Will Libby review it?

"Well, she saw the play," says Rudnick. "She did like the fact that the line for the men's room was longer than for the ladies' room. That's one reason films with gay content are often popular among women."

Truth to tell, Libby is finding it hard to think about anything except "Interview With the Vampire." "She's a big Anne Rice fan and believes in supporting studio gambles," says Rudnick. "She thinks of it not as a vampire film, but a chance to see Tom Cruise as a blond."



Freda Foh Shen / NYT

## PEOPLE

## Toronto Museum Head

## To Take Over at MOMA

Glenn D. Lowry, 40, an expert on Islamic and Oriental art, will become the new director of New York's Museum of Modern Art. He is currently director of Toronto's Art Gallery and will replace Richard E. Odenberg, who is retiring.

□

A letter from Marie-Antoinette, the French queen guillotined in 1793, has been found in the upholstery of a Louis XVI armchair at an antiques fair in Vienna. The letter was said to be in good condition and will be checked for authenticity. Gerd Hoffmann, director of the fair, said it was dated Jan. 31, 1787, from Versailles and was addressed to a Cardinal d'Hérissé, whom the queen, then aged 32, called "my cousin."

□

Jacques Monodier, 70, president of the French Couture and Ready-to-Wear Federation, was promoted to commander of the French Legion of Honor.

□

David Letterman complained at the start of his show that he felt a little down: "For some reason, I just can't get Governor-elect George Pataki to return my call." But he didn't have to wait long. Pataki strode on stage in New York to deliver the night's Top 10 List. And here they are, from "The Late Show," the Top 10 ways to mispronounce the name of the New York governor-elect as delivered by Pataki himself: No. 10: Pataky, No. 9: Packatucky, No. 8: Paturkey, No. 7: Sonjaki, No. 6: Pat Sajack, No. 5: Fat Duck, No. 4: Gap Khakis, No. 3: Will Cut Taxes, No. 2: Cold Six-Pack, No. 1: Boutros-Boutros-aki.

□

Nadia Comaneci received an engagement ring for her birthday from fellow Olympic gymnastic champion Bart Conner. Comaneci just turned 33.

## WEATHER

## Europe

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Austria	22/61	13-55	8	22/73	15-59	23/62	14-55	8
BELGIUM	24/62	14-55	8	24/73	15-59	25/63	14-55	8
Denmark	21/62	13-55	8	21/73	14-59	22/63	13-55	8
Finland	11-52	7-24	2	11-52	7-24	11-52	7-24	2
Greece	16-81	16-81	16-81	16-81	16-81	16-81	16-81	16-81
Iceland	19/62	13-55	8	19/73	14-59	20/63	13-55	8
Ireland	17-52	7-24	2	17-52	7-24	17-52	7-24	2
Italy	5-42	1-73	-1	5-42	1-73	5-42	1-73	-1
Lithuania	11-52	7-24	2	11-52	7-24	11-52	7-24	2
Malta	9-42	6-43	2	9-42	6-43	9-42	6-43	2
Netherlands	16-81	16-81	16-81	16-81	16-81	16-81	16-81	16-81
Portugal	12-55	1-73	-1	12-55	1-73	12-55	1-73	-1
Spain	13-55	9-42	2	13-55	9-42	13-55	9-42	2
Sweden	14-81	10-55	5	14-81	10-55	14-81	10-55	5
Switzerland	16-81	12-55	8	16-81	12-55	16-81	12-55	8
United Kingdom	12-55	1-73	-1	12-55	1-73	12-55	1-73	-1
Yugoslavia	12-55	1-73	-1	12-55	1-73	12-55	1-73	-1

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

## Asia

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algeria	20/68	15-55	8	20/68	15-55	21/68	15-55	8
Bahrain	31/73	23-55	15	31/73	23-55	32/73	24-55	15
Bangladesh	20/55	20/55	15	20/55	20/55	21/55	21/55	15
Barbados	32/80	24/75	20	32/80				